

60N

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02869 1753

Gc 929.2 L953Lo
Lowman, Seymour, 1868-1940.
The Lowmans in Chemung
County

✓

THE LOWMANS
IN CHEMUNG COUNTY

THE LOWMANS
IN
CHEMUNG COUNTY



COMPILED BY
SEYMOUR LOWMAN
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
1938

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY
SEYMOUR LOWMAN, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Allen County Public Library
908 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Port Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Engravings by Ithaca Engraving Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Printed by The Commercial Press, Elmira, N. Y.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	13
CHAPTER I	
Jacob Lowman, Senior	23
Jacob Lowman Sr. Family Tree	124
CHAPTER II	
Elizabeth Lauman Landis	136
CHAPTER III	
Martin Lowman	143
Martin Lowman Family Tree	232

3 1833 02869 1753

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Following Page
Grave Stones of George and Esther Lauman	14
George Lauman's House (1936)	14
Old St. Peter's Lutheran Church	20
The Croll House	20
The Grim House	20
The Baum House	20
The Bauder Home	22
Jacob Lowman, Sr. House (1853)	30
Jacob Lowman, Sr. House (1936)	30
The Mantel, Jacob Lowman, Senior, House	36
Chair, Jacob Lowman, Senior, House	36
Riverside Cemetery, Lowman, N. Y.	38
Typical Log Cabin	38
Buck's Hotel, Chemung, N. Y.	42
Home of J. B. Clark, Chemung, N. Y.	44
Judge John G. McDowell Residence	46
Hon. John G. McDowell and Laurinda Lowman McDowell .	46
Major Robert Morris McDowell	50
Residence of George Lowman	76
George Lowman and Lillis Herrington Lowman	76
Group of Furniture, Property of George and Lillis Lowman	76
Residence of William Lowman, Lowman, N. Y.	76
William and Mary Ann Beers Lowman	78
Fields where the Battle of Newtown took place	78
John G. Lowman	92

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Following Page
Old Baldwin Family Cemetery	92
Residence of Dr. Hovey Everitt	104
Doctor Hovey Everitt and Cynthia Lowman Everitt	106
Site, Battle of Chemung, Aug. 13, 1779	106
Marker, Battle of Chemung, Aug. 13, 1779	106
Doctor Hovey Everitt's one-horse gig	108
The First Monument Erected to Commemorate the Battle of Newtown, 1879	118
Road Leading from Route 17 to Sullivan's Monument . .	120
Granite Marker, Newtown Battlefield	122
Newtown Battlefield Monument	122
Peter Landis House, (1936)	138
Catherine Elizabeth Landis	140
Riverside Cemetery, Lowman, N. Y.	142
Martin and Lydia Jenkins Lowman	144
Martin Lowman House, Built 1820	146
Old Hand-Made Chair, Property of Martin Lowman . .	148
"Taufschein"	150
Dining room chairs that belonged to Martin Lowman . .	150
Old Chest of Drawers, used by Martin and Lydia Lowman	150
A Receipt signed by Martin Lowman, 1835	150
Furniture owned and used by Martin Lowman	152
Sullivan's Road	152
Frederick Cassel Lowman and Catherine Everitt Lowman	156
The Old Wells Homestead, Wellsburg, N. Y.	162

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Following Page
George S. Lowman and Isabel Burt Lowman	164
Old Lowman Clock	164
John Lowman and Fanny Bixby Lowman	168
The Marriage Certificate	168
Henry B., George Francis and Seymour Lowman, 1877 . .	176
Seymour Lowman, taking oath of office	178
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman with assistants	178
Rum Runner and Coast Guard Vessel	178
Caught in the Act	180
Under Coolidge and Mellon	180
Under Hoover and Mills	180
Present Home of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Lowman	184
Former Home, Seymour Lowman	184
Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, 1893	186
Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, 1930	186
Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman's Grandchildren . . .	188
Lieut. Abner Marshall Lowman	188
Abner Marshall Lowman and Camilla Bryan Lowman . .	190
Wm. K. Lowman	208

INTRODUCTION

Several members of our family have undertaken from time to time to make a comprehensive record of interesting facts and traditions concerning the Lowmans of Chemung who were among the first white people to permanently settle in the valley. Unfortunately their efforts never came to full fruition.

The seventh generation are now, 1938, making their appearance among us and it is feared by some that unless the work is done soon much important material for such a narrative might be lost or forgotten. I am of the third generation to live in Chemung County; and while Jacob Lauman, Senior, Elizabeth Lauman Landis, his twin sister, and Martin Lauman, his brother, the pioneers, and the first of the family to come to this locality died before my time, I have personally known most of their descendants. For that reason I have been urged to compile for future generations a brief outline of the family genealogy and record the more important historical events concerning them.

The work has been fascinating, and I have had the ready cooperation of those members of the family to whom I have applied for assistance in gathering records and documents as well as dates and pictures.

In the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, there lived in Middletown, Pennsylvania, a small town on the banks of the Susquehanna River, just below the City of Harrisburg, Ludwig George Lauman and Esther Maria

(Konig) Lauman, his wife. They were both of full German extraction and devout members of the Lutheran Church.

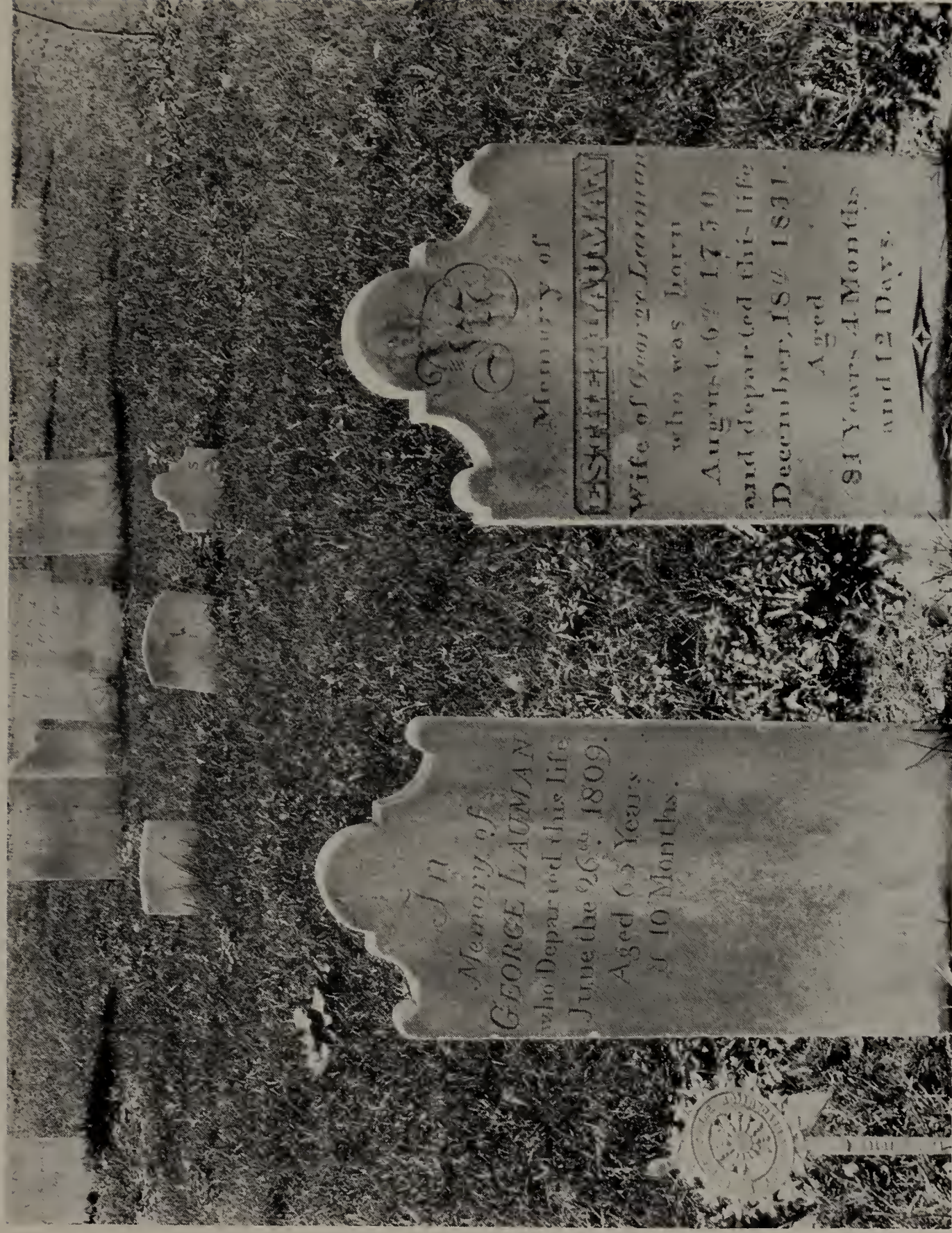
Their people were among that large group of Palatinate Germans who from 1730 to 1760 sold their little farms in the homeland and fled to Pennsylvania by the thousands to escape the tyranny of their war lords and also from religious persecution prevalent at that time in South Germany.

In other words they were "Pennsylvania Dutch." George Lauman served in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Jonothan McClure's Company of Lancaster County Militia. This fact can be found recorded on page 391, Vol. 13, Pennsylvania State Archives. 2nd Series.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have placed their official insignia on his grave showing that he served his country in the struggle for independence.

By trade, he was a stone mason and I remember having seen on my grandfather Lowman's farm a funny, old German mason's trowel which was said to have been used by him. The trowel was very much wider near the handle and much shorter in length than the English type of trowel used in America.

George Lauman was born August 26, 1743, and died June 26, 1809, at Middletown, Pennsylvania. He married Esther Maria Konig at Middletown September 26, 1768. She was born there August 6, 1750, and died December 18, 1831. They are buried side by side in the grave yard surrounding the little old Lutheran Church in Middletown. The picture herewith shows their last resting place very clearly.



In
Memory of
GEORGE LAUMAN
who Departed this life
June the 26th 1809!
Aged 63 Years
& 10 Months.

Memory of
ESTHER LAUMAN
Wife of George Lauman
who was born
August 6th 1750
and departed this life
December, 18th 1831.
Aged
81 Years 4 Months
and 12 Days.

GRAVE STONES OF GEORGE AND ESTHER LAUMAN
IN THE CEMETERY SURROUNDING OLD
ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,
MIDDLETOWN, PA.



GEORGE LAUMAN'S HOUSE AS IT LOOKED IN 1936

They had issue as follows:

1. Jacob: Born October 11, 1769; died February 5, 1840; married Huldah Bosworth.
2. Elizabeth: Born October 11, 1769; died October 13, 1854; married Peter Landis.
3. William: Born June 18, 1772; died December 13, 1832; married Elizabeth Myers.
4. Esther: Born October 19, 1773; died November 22, 1830, unmarried.
5. Mary: Born September 25, 1779; died December 30, 1841; married Henry Etter.
6. George: Born May 4, 1781; died May 23, 1848; married Christina Conrad.
7. Catherine: Born April 4, 1784; died October 13, 1842; married Jacob Hise.
8. John: Born September 25, 1786; died April 30, 1835, married Catherine Hise.
9. Martin: Born February 21, 1794; died January 13, 1862; married Lydia Jenkins.

George Lauman was a thrifty man and made a substantial living for his very large family.

He did not live to a great age, because of an accident. He died at the age of sixty-five.

He was handling a team of horses and was kicked in the stomach by one of them, which injury caused his death shortly thereafter.

His house on Pine Street, Middletown, Pennsylvania, was a log cabin and is still standing. It has been modernized, but the frame of the building is the same.

His will, proved August 14, 1809, is of record in the Probate Court in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Because of its simplicity and the fact that it shows much solicitude for the welfare of his wife, a crippled

daughter, Esther, and a young son, Martin, it clearly proves his love of family and home, a characteristic of most German people.

The will was evidently made on the day of his death; and because of physical incapacity, he signed it with "his mark."

The will in full is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen,

"I, George Lauman, Senior, of Middletown in the County of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, mason, being sick and weak in body, but sound in mind, memory and understanding, Blessed be the Almighty God for the same do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following, to wit:

"Principally and first of all, I commend my soul into the hands of God, who gave it, and my body to the Earth to be buried in a decent Christian manner by my executors herein after named, as soon as convenient after my decease.

"I give and bequeath to my son, Martin, one new suit of clothes, not of the best kind, nor not of low price, but of a reasonable good quality to be given to him within three months after my decease.

"I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Esther, the whole of my personal estate, movable property, live stock (except as before excepted) to use as she pleases, allowing her the liberty of selling such parts thereof as she may not have use for or to keep the whole as she may choose, which she is to enjoy during her natural life and also the use of my real estate during her natural life, she is however to keep the same in reasonable good repair and good state of cultivation.

"And after the death of my said wife, Esther, I order that the whole of my movable property left shall be sold at public vendue and the personal property collected together, and all my real estate, shall be sold at public vendue to the best advantage, and conveyed to the purchasers thereof, by my executors or the survivors of them, whom I hereby empower to make such con-

veyances, as fully and effectively as I myself could do were I present. This being done :

“I give and bequeath the whole net amount thereof to be equally divided to and among my children, to wit : Jacob, William, George, John, Martin, Elizabeth Landis, Esther, Mary and Catherine, except to my daughter, Esther, I allow to her thirty dollars more than any of the rest on account of her helpless condition.

“And lastly I nominate and appoint my said beloved wife, Esther, and my son, William, to be the Executors of this my will hereby revoking all other wills legacies and bequests by me heretofore made and declaring this and no other to be my last will and testament.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.”

Witnesses :

Jacob Snider

Elisha Green

his

George X Lauman

mark

Unfortunately at this time, it is impossible to get any authentic information as to the personal appearance or to secure a picture of George Lauman or Esther Marie (Konig) Lauman, his wife.

Their children and grandchildren have long since departed this life. I am a grandson of their youngest child, Martin Lauman. My father's sisters, three of whom never married, lived together their whole life on the old homestead at Lowman, New York.

On the occasion of family gatherings, they would line up the youngsters for inspection.

From remarks made by them at those times, such as : “he has the Lauman blue eyes” or “she has light hair like the Laumans” or “most all of them have that Lau-

man look," I have always thought that the original stock must have had blue eyes, light hair and ruddy complexions. They were tall, and the men were very bald.

If you can read Pennsylvania Dutch or can find some one to translate it for you, it would be interesting for you to look over the records of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Middletown, Pennsylvania. They date back to an early period in the history of that community. The church was built in 1767.

When George Lauman died, he was of enough importance in the church and community to have had a record of his death made in the Church Archives as follows:

"Died June 26, 1809. George Lauman, through an unfortunate happening. His funeral services were held, and he was buried June 28th, 1809."

You can also find recorded in the same book events of interest to all descendants of George and Esther Marie (Konig) Lauman, dealing with the Konig family—one is as follows:

"Jacob and Christian Konig"

"Jacob Konig (or King as now) was born August 28, 1741, and died March 23, 1806. His wife, Maria Magdalene, born November 7, 1746; died February 3, 1809; Christian Konig, born January 1, 1744, and died May 1, 1795, was his brother. They also had a sister, Esther Maria, who became the wife of George Lauman."

Further light is shown on the Konig family history by an entry found at page 253, Vol. 17, of Pennsylvania State Archives, Second Series, giving their names on "the passenger list of the ship Muscliffe Galley, George Darell, Master, out of Rotterdam December 22, 1744." Names of passengers among others:

Samuel Konig
Christian Konig
Jacob Konig

Esther Maria Konig was born in America August 6, 1750, which was some years after her parents and brothers had settled in Pennsylvania. The mother's name does not appear, as females were not entered on the ship's list, but undoubtedly she came along with the rest of the family.

Careful and painstaking research fails to disclose the place of birth or names of the parents of George Lauman. The name Lauman is quite common in the annals of German Settlers in Lancaster, Chester and Dauphin Counties. He was of that group.

A reprint of the Records of St. Peter's Church in Middletown, Pennsylvania, kept by Reverend Traugott F. Illing, pastor, published by the Harrisburg Publishing Company in 1891 contains the following:

"George Lauman"

"Mr. Lauman's name was probably Ludwig George Lauman. "He was born August 26, 1743, and died June 26, 1809. "He was a native of Chester County, was a stone mason and followed that occupation many years at Middletown where he located when a young man. "He resided on Pine Street. "He married Esther Maria Konig, sister of Jacob and Christian Konig. "They left a large family."

Three of George Lauman's children were destined to become early settlers in Chemung County; namely, Jacob, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Landis, and Martin. Jacob and Elizabeth were twins and the oldest of the family; while Martin was the youngest of nine children. They came to this country when it was a wilderness and lived

long and useful lives here. It is of the three pioneers and their descendants that this narrative has to deal.

Elizabeth married Peter Landis before they came here. Jacob Lauman married Huldah Bosworth, daughter of David Bosworth—a pioneer settler whose farm was located in Pennsylvania just below Wilawanna.

Martin Lauman married Lydia Jenkins, daughter of Wilkes Jenkins, a pioneer settler who lived about three miles below Elmira on the Lowman Road. The Jenkins family were prominent in Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

When Jacob Lauman settled in Chemung, he dropped the German form of spelling the name and changed it to Lowman which form has been used by the Chemung County Lowmans ever since.

The little, old stone Lutheran Church in Middletown, Pennsylvania, where George and Esther Lauman worshipped was built in 1767. It is of native, red sandstone.

He worked as a mason in the construction of the building. It served the congregation until 1879; when because of the increase in membership, it was found necessary to provide more commodious quarters. The last regular service in the old church was held on January 26, 1879. It is still revered as a shrine and has been carefully looked after and kept in a good state of preservation. In early times the services were conducted entirely in the German Language. The picture shown opposite was taken in 1936.

All of George and Esther Maria Lauman's children married and had large families, except Esther, who was a hunchback. They had numerous descendants who have spread over the whole country. At one time four of their



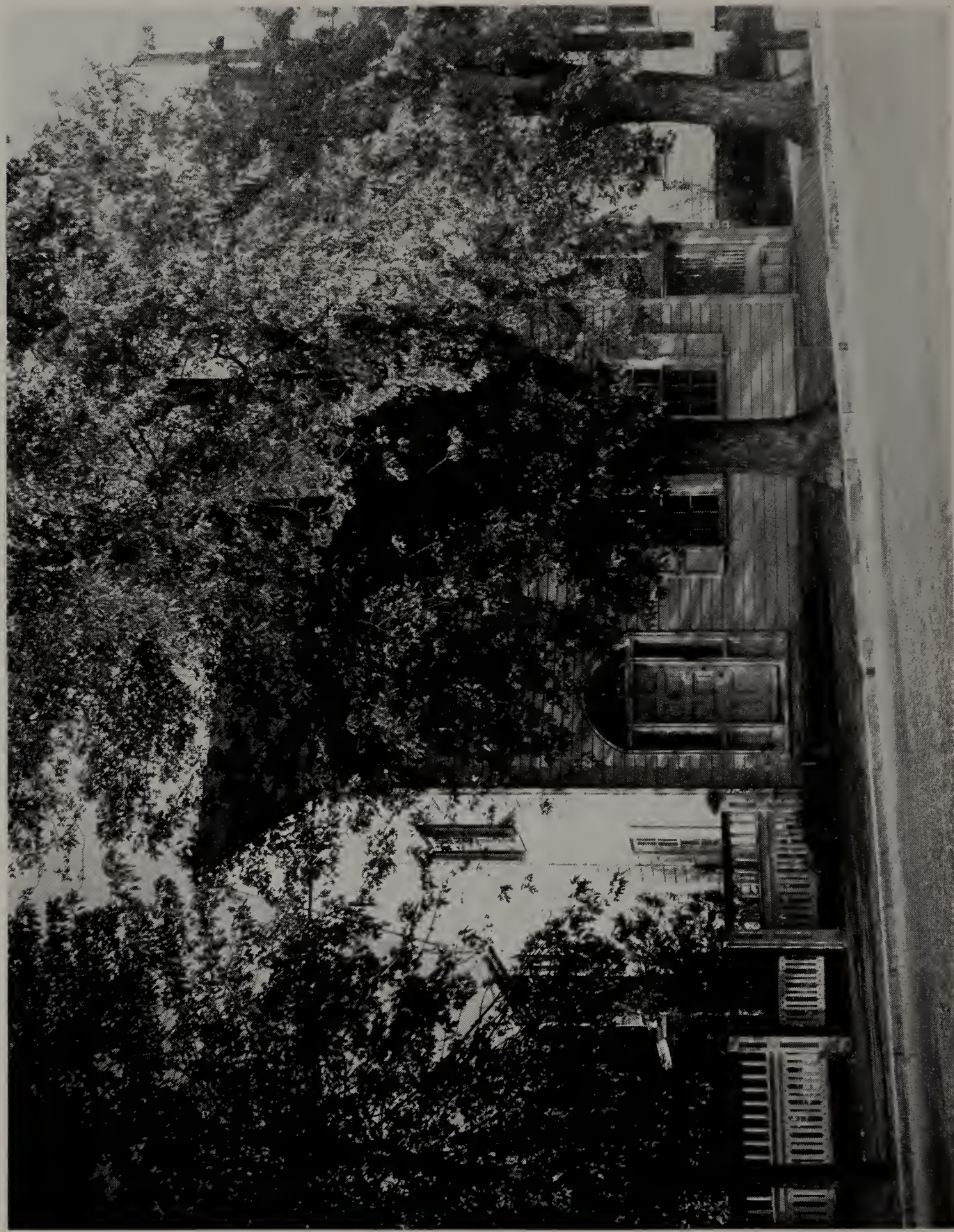
OLD ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,
MIDDLETOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



THE CROLL HOUSE



GRIM HOUSE



BAUM HOME

children resided in a row on West Main Street in Middletown, Pennsylvania, and each had eleven children.

That their descendants were substantial citizens is shown by the type of houses still standing along West Main Street, Middletown, Pennsylvania, where they lived. Some of them are now occupied by succeeding generations of the family. Notice how close to the street the houses stand. To so place them is characteristic of the German people. They have wonderful yards and gardens in the rear.

The Croll house is now the home of Edward Lauman Croll. It stands on the exact spot where stood a frame house, the home of William Lauman, Mr. Croll's great-grandfather.

William Lauman was the son of George and Esther Maria Lauman and one of four of their children who lived in adjoining houses and each had a family of eleven children.

Grim House, 113 West Main Street—On this ground and adjoining lot originally stood two log houses which were willed to George Lauman, B. May 4, 1781, D. May 23, 1848, and his wife Christina by her mother, Mrs. Michael Conrad.

They were burned in 1855. One was occupied by Henry Stehman, at that time burgess and all the records of the borough were destroyed. In 1864, after the death of George Lauman's widow her son, Michael Lauman built this house, and he (B Aug. 28, 1816, D May 7, 1896) and his sister Maria (B July 6, 1820, D Mar. 6, 1901) both lived here until their deaths. It then passed on to Eugene Laverty, a nephew, and he later sold it to Clayton Grim.

Baum Home, 123 West Main Street was built in 1822 by John Croll. Took his bride there after their marriage. She was Elizabeth Catharine Lauman (B June 3, 1803, D Dec. 12, 1881). She was the oldest child of William Lauman and Elizabeth Myers (B June 18, 1772, D Dec. 13, 1832). William Lauman was the third child of George Lauman and Esther Maria King.

Dr. Charles Baum and his sisters Mary and Maria who now reside in this house, are children of Dr. William M. Baum and Maria Louisa Croll, who was the sixth child of John Croll and Elizabeth Catharine Lauman Croll.

Bauder Home, 27 West Main Street—According to the oldest records I am able to find John Stubbs lived here, afterward George Lauman (B. May 4, 1781, D. May 23, 1848). Sixth child of George Lauman and Esther Maria King. My aunt told me she thinks all of his eleven children, the oldest of whom was born in 1807, were born in this house.

In 1825 Martin Lowman of Chemung, N. Y. (B. Feb. 21, 1794 D. Jan. 13, 1862) youngest brother of George, and his wife Lydia Jenkins Lowman were guests of George and his family. George and his wife, who was Christina Conrad (B. Aug. 22, 1785 D. Feb. 21, 1863) were expecting the birth of their youngest child and they decided that if it were a boy it should be named Martin. If a girl, Lydia. The baby, born November 10, 1825, was a girl and named Lydia Jenkins. In 1855 she married Dr. Theodore C. Laverty.

George Lauman died in this house May 23, 1848 and his wife stayed on until her death on Feb. 21, 1863.



BAUDER HOME

CHAPTER I

JACOB LOWMAN, SENIOR, AND DESCENDANTS

When the Pennsylvania Soldiers who served under General Sullivan in his campaign against the British and Indians in 1779 returned to their homes they were very enthusiastic about the fine forests and rich lands to be found in the Chemung Valley. Their stories greatly interested prospective settlers, and as early as 1786, the white people began to push up into the valley to establish their homes in the wilderness. There were no roads except Indian Trails which were no more than paths along streams and over hills.

The most practical way to go from place to place was by boat or canoe on the Susquehanna River. Here and there were small clearings where the Indians had built their cabins and raised crops for their use, but in the main the whole region was an unbroken forest.

After General Sullivan's Army left the territory, small bands of Indians drifted back to their old camps. There were quite a number of them between Tioga Point (now Athens) and Seneca Lake until about 1800. The Indians had been thoroughly whipped by Sullivan, and they were no longer hostile, especially after the Treaty of Painted Post which was consummated at Newtown (now Elmira) in 1791. A few years after that, tradition relates, an epidemic of small pox broke out among the Indians and many of them died.

The remnant of what had been a considerable population then withdrew to reservations set aside for them

in Western New York. The pioneers in the Chemung Valley were spared the horrors of Indian atrocities such as were experienced by settlers lower down the Susquehanna River and in other sections of the country. Should we use the word *atrocities* or should we refer to their killing and scalping of the whites as an unsuccessful effort on the part of the red men to defend their homes and lands against foreign invaders? In the spring of 1788, Jacob Lowman was a young man nineteen years of age living in his native village of Middletown, Pennsylvania. As a small boy in 1779, he had watched the building of a great many Durham Boats on the banks of the river near his home. These boats were used to transport supplies and ammunition for General Sullivan's Army up the Susquehanna River in his campaign that year against the Indians in the Chemung and Genesee Country. He also had been much intrigued by the stories of the beauties of the Chemung Valley as related by Sullivan's soldiers. He was very energetic and ambitious and had the advice of a wise and prudent father who helped him procure a Durham Boat adapted to river navigation. The boat had a capacity of about twenty tons, and he loaded it with merchandise of a kind which it was thought he might be able to barter with the new white settlers in and about Tioga Point (now Athens, Pennsylvania).

His cargo was made up mostly of tobacco, liquor, groceries, cloths, guns, ammunition, chains, axes and tools that would appeal to the prospective buyers in the "new country."

The boat did not require great depth of water. There was more water in the river in those days than at present. It was possible for several strong men with long poles

to push the boat slowly up the river even against the current.

The expedition headed for Tioga Point (now Athens). It took about two weeks to make the trip that now can be done in five hours by automobile or one and one-half hours by airplane. Settlers had already established homes below and around Tioga Point, but there were only a few families up the Chemung River from there in 1788. The Wynkoop, Buck, McDowell, Bennett, Burt and Warren families had settled at Old Chemung, and there were a few other settlers on both sides of the river above the "Upper Narrows." On arriving at Tioga Point, he tied up his boat at the landing which was located on the Chemung River at a point just back of the place where the Museum-Library building now stands.

He had no trouble in disposing of his goods, but had to exchange them for grain, flax, hemp, and peltry, as the new settlers had no money. Trading was the only method of transacting business in those early days. The business proved to be very profitable. Jacob Lowman kept his boats running and extended his business far up the Tioga (now Chemung) River and its tributaries in succeeding years. His enterprise and ability were most helpful to the farmers. He furnished them tools and supplies and by taking their produce in exchange gave them a ready market for the fruits of their labor.

Frederick Cassel, of Owego, New York, became associated with him about 1792, and they acquired a parcel of land along the "lower narrows" below Chemung from Joel Thomas.

They built a dock for their boats at that point. The land was heavily timbered. They began cutting logs and

rafting them down the river to Havre-de-Grace on Chesapeake Bay, which was the lumber market for that section of the country in early days. They also set up a whisky distillery where they made liquor from a mixed mash of rye and corn. This is said to have been the first distillery set up in the locality. The formula is still in the possession of members of the Lowman family.

Jacob Lowman, in succeeding years, acquired hundreds of acres of timber lands in Chemung County and did an extensive lumber business. After the timber was removed, the virgin lands were cleared for farming and stock raising.

The year 1792 proved to be a very important one in the life of Jacob Lowman, then twenty-three years of age. He acquired his first tract of real estate and established his lumber business that year. He built a log house and a landing dock for his trading enterprise. There was, however, something else that happened that year which had an even greater influence on his whole life than all the others combined.

David Bosworth, a hardy pioneer from Connecticut, owned and occupied with his family a tract of land on the opposite side of the river in the State of Pennsylvania, just below the present hamlet of Wilawanna. There were several young people in the family, and as Jacob Lowman was a boatman, he had no difficulty in crossing the Chemung in a canoe to call on the Bosworths.

Being a man of action, he knew what he wanted, and before the summer was over, he had persuaded Miss Huldah Bosworth, aged eighteen, to marry him and move across the river to his new log house, and they were happy ever after. They both must have been inspired by

the courage of youth to have undertaken the making of a home under the conditions that confronted them.

Life was very primitive in Chemung in 1792, but it was not without happiness.

The log cabin usually was a one room affair with a large fireplace for warmth and cooking. The family slept in bunks in one corner of the room or if the cabin was high enough, there was a place over the main room that was used for sleeping purposes. This loft was reached through a hole in the ceiling and a ladder made of rough poles. Two of the Lowman children were born in the "lower narrows" cabin.

Laurinda, who later became the wife of Hon. John G. McDowell, was born in 1793, and George was born in 1795. Jacob Lowman prospered and kept buying tract after tract of land.

Another important move was made in 1799. That year he bought from Guy Maxwell a parcel of land at the mouth of Baldwin Creek near where the hamlet of Lowman is now located.

This land was partly cleared, and the log house then standing on it was quite large. It was really two cabins joined together. There were two front doors leading into the cabins. A leanto used as a bedroom and two lofts used for sleeping purposes made up the rest of the home. One loft was used by the boys and one by the girls. Holes in the ceiling and ladders were used to get into them. It was a real struggle to live in those pioneer days.

The tallow candle or if none were to be had fat pine knots were used for lighting purposes.

Wolves, wild cats, panthers, bear and other dangerous wild animals were abroad in the woods.

Keeping fire was another anxiety. If the fire went out, it was necessary to go quite some distance to a neighbor to get a fire brand. Primitive methods for starting a fire were known, but materials for doing this were not always at hand. The sure way was to keep a fire banked in the stone fireplace. Wood and water were plentiful. Game and fish were abundant. To supply clothing was a great problem.

The hard-working women were quite proficient in weaving and spinning, but wool was very scarce.

Home-spun cloth was supplemented by buck skin and furs to clothe the family. Foot covering was made from cow hide or skins of wild animals after the Indian style. The nearest grist mill was at Wilkes-Barre many miles down the river. One of the Wynkoops at Chemung started the first grist mill and it was a wonderful boon to the pioneers when it began to receive the family grist.

Corn, made into samp, or pounded fine by hand for meal was an important item of food.

Meat from the hunt, fish from the streams and vegetables, such as, beans, squash and others were used in season. Sugar was made from the sap of sugar maple trees. Salt was difficult to obtain.

They little realized the inexhaustible supply of salt down deep in the ground almost under their feet and discovered by later generations.

Soap was made by placing wood ashes in a box and letting water slowly drip through producing lye. That, with grease, made a very effective soap, called soft soap.

Farm machinery was unknown. The early plow, hoe, fork, scythe, and sickle were the tools of the farmer.

The flail separated the grain from the straw instead of the threshing machine we know. Oxen then performed the work of the present-day tractor.

I wonder how the young people of today would make out under conditions faced by Jacob Lowman and Huldah Bosworth when they began "house keeping" in 1792 in the woods on the banks of the Chemung River? It took pioneer strength to meet the situation.

Their four younger children, Esther, Cynthia, Polly and Jacob, Jr. were born in the large log house that was located on the farm now occupied (in 1936) by Clara Lowman Grace and her family. It stood on the southerly side of Route 17 very near where the present tenant house now stands. There is nothing to show the exact location except a group of old oak trees which may have shaded the old log cabin in its day. It was a wreck when I was a small boy.

After Jacob Lowman moved out of this log house, it was occupied by his son, George, and family for some years. Its last occupant was "Black Charley," a colored man, who had a lot of children. His people had been slaves of the Lowman's. Slavery was abolished in 1828 in New York State, but some of the older colored people still stayed on while the younger ones drifted away.

The Lowman slaves were used almost exclusively as domestic servants. They always seemed to be contented and happy.

To the present generation slavery in New York seems almost unbelievable. Their sensibilities would be greatly shocked to see a poster nailed up along the highway like the following:

“TO BE SOLD
a healthy negro girl
about 23 years old born in this County
Likewise
a serviceable mare which goes well
in a carriage”

Jacob Lowman, Senior, who died in 1840, made provision for some of the colored people in his will.

Likewise, Jacob Lowman, Junior, who died in 1891, devised a house and lot in Towanda, Pennsylvania, to Acker Smith a descendant of “Black Charley.” It seems that Smith got into financial trouble and came to Jacob Lowman, Jr., for advice and help. He got it. Jacob Lowman paid the colored man’s debts and took title to his little home in Towanda, Pennsylvania. He let Smith live there for years without payment of rent or interest.

In his will he gave the property back to Acker Smith in fee.

Acker Smith’s family came to my law office several times after he died to ask if they really owned the house, and on being assured that they did, they could hardly believe it. They could not seem to understand that Jacob Lowman, Jr. had remembered the colored man who had been his boyhood playmate.

In 1802 Jacob Lowman, Senior, bought from John Spaulding great lot No. 19. The parcel of land adjoined his farm on the west. Later he built a fine frame house on the property and moved out of the log house to his new residence. There he spent the remaining years of his life in affluence and comfort. The house is still standing in a fine state of preservation after more than one hundred



JACOB LOWMAN, SR. HOUSE WHERE HOVEY E.
COPELY LIVES AS IT WAS BUILT IN 1819.
PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN 1853.



HOUSE OF JACOB LOWMAN, SENIOR, BUILT IN 1819.

years have come and gone. When he died, the place went to Jacob Lowman, Jr. who occupied it until his death. The roof has been changed and some other alterations have been made, but in the main it is still as Jacob Lowman, Senior, left it. Its main features were a fine wide fire place with a hand-made mantel of colonial design, a dining room forty feet long and a large ball room over the wing extension.

The latter room was extensively used in early days. Under this room were the wash room, woodshed and sleeping quarters for travelers.

Opposite is the residence of Jacob Lowman, Senior, built about 1819, as it appeared in 1936.

It was the general custom in early days to put up travelers without charge. The old residence is now the home of Hovey Everitt Copley, a great grandson of Jacob Lowman, Senior. His wife was Eleanor Lowman now deceased. It is still one of the show places in the community.

Jacob Lowman, Senior, saw the beautiful Chemung Valley, which he loved, change from a wilderness into a fine farming section.

The log cabins gave way to splendid frame residences. Great fertile fields produced abundant crops for the harvest and large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle grazed on the sunny slopes which the sturdy settlers had cleared for pastures.

The privations and struggles of pioneer days were just a memory to Jacob Lowman in his declining years.

I have read in song and story of beautiful manorial estates. Nothing could be more beautiful than the Valley

of the Chemung between Elmira and Athens, where Jacob Lowman built his home and lived.

This section came to its greatest prosperity and splendor in the forties and fifties of the last century.

Almost every farm for several miles along the River Road, as it then was called, was owned and occupied by a Lowman or some collateral relative. The Tubbs, Jenkins and Carpenter families, Lyman Lowman, William Lowman, Jacob Lowman, George Lowman, Martin Lowman, Dr. Hovey Everitt, whose wife was Cynthia Lowman, Hon. John G. McDowell, whose wife was Laurinda Lowman, Peter Landis, whose wife was Elizabeth Lowman, all had fine places adorned by beautiful gardens of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Their broad acres of river-bottom lands under fine cultivation and their great forests of virgin timber which was cut up into commercial lumber and rafted down the river enabled them to live a life of peace and plenty.

Prosperity and contentment had come to the old pioneers and their children. That was before the "call of the West" had swept over the country drawing the youth from eastern farms to new frontiers toward the setting sun.

The machine age, with its industrial expansion which drew so many people from the country to the cities, was unthought of then.

Youngsters were content to stay on the farms and fully enjoyed rural life in those times.

The blight of those two influences on country life was felt along the Lowman Road in later years and much of the splendor and affluence of older days is now gone.

I never knew Jacob Lowman, Senior. He died before I was born. However, I did know three of his six children and many of his grandchildren. It would be out of place for me to attempt to go into detail as to the mode of life and the struggles of the old pioneers.

Fortunately, Major Robert M. McDowell, a grandson of Jacob Lowman, many years ago wrote a bit of blank verse on the subject which was read at the dedication of the Newtown Battle Field Monument, erected by the Sons of the American Revolution at the intersection of the Lowman Road and the road leading to Wellsburg. It was as follows:

“One Hundred Years Ago”

“Our Country, ’twas a wilderness 100 years ago.
Then the old flint-lock, was aimed at buck and doe,
The neighbors only few, were very far apart,
But in plain simplicity, they lived with heart to heart.
For fish they used the hook and line,
And pounded corn to make it fine,
The ladies dined on Johnny Cake,
And men drank rum of their own make.
Their shoes were pegged and of cow-hide,
The home-spun frock adorned the bride,
Men chopped down trees to let sun-light in,
The women (bless ’em), content to weave and spin.
A dress of six yards for the maid,
That her own fair hands had made,
So when the bashful lover came
The linsey-woolsey captured him;
A ladder, (not stairs) reached the cabin’s loft,
And lithe and blithe they went aloft.
A little flock of sheep they had, and some flax as well,
“Betty” in the woods was found, by the tingling bell,
From silent woods came the cooing doves “coo-coo,”

And moody owl's "to whit," "to-who."
At eve, the plaintive notes of whip-poor-will
Echoed softly from the chaparral.
The gaunt wolf's howl in forest deep,
The crouching panther's fatal leap,
Spread terror at the cabin door,
Far, far back in days of yore.
The cruel savage knew no fear,
When lurking ambuscaded near,
He stilled the heart and chilled the soul,
When he reached the bloody goal.
Later appeared in lapse of time
The sage of wisdom—in arts sublime.
Preacher, doctor and surveyor of land
Were cordially met with grasp of hand.
The lawyer too would there abide,
Learned pedagogue was at his side,
The bouyant fiddler with lofty mien
Played with *esprit* quite serene.
Right merrily they danced at night,
'Till early morn, if not day light,
Old "Money Musk" and "Virginia Reel,"
Were danced with grace on toe and heel.
In clarion tones, without a miss
He placed the partners *vis-a-vis*,
At higher pitch than music-strain
His "calls" repeated—they formed again.
The minuet did not appeal
To lads and lassies like the reel.
S'lute yer ladies all together!
Hit the lumber with your leather!
Ladies, opposite the same—
Balance all and swing yer dame!
Bring yer ladies in the middle!
Pay attention to the fiddle!
Down the center and dosse—do—
Swing her round and off you go!

The country rustic, whate'er his name,
Danced and pranced with Dul-ci-ane
Who twirled her skirts with winning smile
Enchanting him by a coup-d'oeil.
The swinging stage coach rolled along,
A toot of horn and driver's song,
Was music in the silent vale
Response was sweet o'er heath and swale.
Great was this knight with reins in hand
Whose fiery steeds swept o'er the land,
To say aught of him, all did agree,
'Twould have been Lese majeste.
Where once the red-skin fought it out,
With pioneer and daring scout,
The patient Dutch, quite at ease,
Plant rows of cabbage and peas.
If We've no record of our own,
Grandpa can for us atone,
When our country was in need
Grandpa fought, Oh yes indeed!
We're "sapient sons of sainted sires,"
Full of zeal and loyal desires,
Should war's path spread desolation
We'll "Fall in" ranks to save the nation.
A hundred years have wrought such change
We scarcely know how to arrange,
The seeming wants of this fast age,
Measured by the lightning gauge.
Adieu! One hundred years ago,
We can't pay thee the debt we owe,
Troth, we love thee, and plainly see,
Our happiness is due to thee."

Jacob Lowman, Senior, was born at Middletown, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1769, and was of full German blood. He died at Lowman, New York, February 5, 1840. He married Huldah Bosworth, daughter of David Bos-

worth, at Chemung, New York, in 1792. She was born at Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 12, 1774, and was of English descent. She died at Lowman, New York, July 20, 1839. They are both buried in Riverside Cemetery near Lowman, New York.

They had issue :

1. Laurinda : Born in Chemung November 19, 1793 ; married Hon. John G. McDowell of Chemung December 21, 1815, and died at Chemung, New York, October 21, 1859.
2. George : Born in Chemung October 28, 1795, and died in Chemung September 16, 1886 ; married Lillis Herrington.
3. Esther : Born in Chemung March 29, 1799 ; died September 12, 1830. She married Reverend D. E. Brown, and had three children :
 - Huldah : Born 1828 ; died 1833. Jacob Lowman Brown and Henry Brown. Reverend Brown was killed by the Indians in the far West.
 - Jacob L. and Henry Brown went to California in the 1849 Gold Rush. Henry died in a mining camp soon after arriving there.
 - Jacob Lowman Brown became a prominent banker in Oakland, California, and died some years ago without issue.
4. Cynthia : Born in Chemung August 20, 1802 ; died at Elmira, New York, October 3, 1876. She married Doctor Hovey Everitt at Chemung September 27, 1825.
5. Polly : Born in Chemung January 10, 1813 ; died in Chemung September 25, 1814.
6. Jacob, Junior : Born in Chemung December 3, 1817 ; died in Chemung April 9, 1891, unmarried.

The picture shows the mantel and section of the large living room in the house built by Jacob Lowman, Senior, at Lowman, N. Y., about 1819. The house is now





the residence of Hovey Everitt Copley, his great-grandson.

The chair shown in the picture is one of a very few pieces of furniture brought into the Chemung wilderness from Middletown by Jacob Lowman, Senior, and still in existence. It has been painted white to modernize it, but the fine old wood is still there. Some day it will be restored to its former richness and beauty. Notice the wonderful "Paul and Virginia" type of girandole standing on the mantle. The little figures are gilt with glass prisms and marble bases. It must be two hundred years old and has been a dearly cherished possession of the Lowman family all these years. The picture taken in 1936 shows an old hand made mantle in the George Lowman home at Lowman, New York, now the home of Mrs. Clara Lowman Grace, a great-granddaughter of Jacob Lowman, Senior.

Following is shown a section of Riverside Cemetery, near Lowman, New York, where the pioneer Lowmans and many of their descendants are buried. The first tall stone from the right of the picture marks the graves of Laurinda Lowman McDowell and Hon. John G. McDowell, her husband. The second tall stone marks the graves of Cynthia Lowman Everitt and Doctor Hovey Everitt, her husband.

The graves of Jacob Lowman, Senior, and Huldah Bosworth, his wife, come next. Their stones lie flat on the ground. The low heavy stone at the left marks Jacob Lowman, Junior's, grave.

The third high stone is in memory of Martin Lowman and Lydia Jenkins, his wife. The later generations are buried at the left of the section shown here.

This is an old pioneer cemetery. Ten Revolutionary soldiers are buried here, namely:—Israel Parshall, Thomas Keeney, John Brewer, Abraham Brewer, Elijah Griswold, Jacob Decker, Christopher Denn, Capt. Daniel McDowell, Alexander Murry and Stephen Savey.

After the death of Major Robert M. McDowell, there was found among his papers a tribute in writing to his grandfather, Jacob Lowman, Senior, as follows:

“Jacob Lowman”

“My maternal grandfather, Jacob Lowman, settled in the Chemung Valley in 1792. With the wisdom and discrimination of the German race, he, with several others, picked one of the choicest regions between the sea, their ancestors had crossed when they came to America, and the Mississippi River, on which to locate farms and build homes. Although the forests then extended from Northumberland to Tioga Point (now Athens), there were at that time occasional rifts in the woods near streams where the hardy settlers fell the trees and opened fields to the blessed warmth of the sun.”

“To provide these colonists with necessities, Jacob Lowman, at the early age of nineteen (in 1788) loaded a boat with merchandise and aided by sturdy helpers polled it up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point where he found a ready market for his goods. He kept the enterprise going for many years.”

“His gains were so large that in four years he was in possession of quite a sum of money which he invested in the productive lands of the Chemung flats.”

“He was the pioneer in opening the way towards the Genesee country.”

“The Phelps and Gorham Purchase and the Pulteney Estate interests had stimulated people to settle in the interior of Western New York and they were anxious for an outlet for agricultural products and lumber down the Susquehanna River.”

“Ten ton boats were made available by Jacob Lowman to the head waters of the Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers. At every





TYPICAL LOG CABIN

flood time, arks and rafts of much greater capacity voyaged down these streams to tide water."

"The building of the Erie Canal diverted this traffic but Jacob Lowman was the first to prove its practicability. To the end of his days in 1840, he was a successful investor in land and river ventures."

"He showed a strong intellect, had confidence in undertakings and possessed a self-poise. He was a man in all the large definitions of the substantive. Nothing of the spirit of adventure and enterprise, nothing of accurate judgment and clear forecast were lost in the descent from those original pioneers represented in the blood of honest hearted Jacob Lowman. He demonstrated an outlet for the products of millions of acres of the rich Western New York country in keeled bottomed boats before steam had been made practicable."

This statement concerning Jacob Lowman, Senior, by a grandson who knew him well and intimately fairly states the real character, physical and mental power of the man by one who personally knew him.

The old log cabin is the last survivor of many such structures that formerly stood near the hamlet of Lowman in pioneer days.

There was a group of cabins near the intersection of the highway leading to Wellsburg and the Lowman road. On both sides of Baldwin Creek north of the highway and on the back end of the Jacob Lowman home farm there were many others. All have disappeared but the one pictured opposite. At one time there were nine saw mills in and around Lowman. The virgin forests between Lowman and North Chemung furnished work for a large force of men when the lumber was being cut there. The population of Lowman was much larger in those days than at present.

LAURINDA LOWMAN McDOWELL

Laurinda Lowman was the eldest child of Jacob and Huldah Bosworth Lowman. She was born in a log cabin which stood on the banks of the Chemung River just above what is called the "lower narrows" and east of the hamlet of Chemung.

The country was new. Pioneer life was difficult. Her many descendants now living in the Chemung Valley can little realize what a struggle it was to exist in those days. Being the oldest of a large family of children, one can readily picture what a busy and helpful life she must have lead during her girlhood. Means of education were very meager in those days, but she obtained a broad outlook on life and was taught the practical and necessary things to enable her to become a helpful wife and homemaker. She was a woman of much personal charm and in later years she met with credit the many social demands upon her occasioned by the prominence of her distinguished husband in the social and political life of the community. She did not live very long in the "narrows cabin". When she was about six years old, her father purchased the tract of land where he established his homestead just east of the hamlet of Lowman and moved there.

There she lived until the 21st day of December, 1815, when she married Captain John G. McDowell.

He had served as an officer in the American Army in the War of 1812 and saw active duty on the Niagara Frontier. Returning to his home after the war was closed, he found that he had not forgotten Laurinda Lowman, the girl he left behind him when he marched off to the

defense of his country, and so he married her and took her to the family home known as "McDowell's Flats." The house was situated at the northwest corner of the main highway leading through Chemung, now known as Route 17, and the road leading from Chemung to Hicks. The farm is now owned by James Owen. There is nothing to show where the McDowell homestead stood, at this time, except an old stone smoke house and a few clumps of old-time shrubs.

Captain McDowell was a son of Daniel McDowell, a Scotchman, who saw service in the Revolutionary War as a private in Col. Stroud's Regiment of Frontier Rangers. (See Vol. XXIII 3rd Series of Pennsylvania Archives.)

Daniel McDowell, with several of his command, was captured by the Indians at Shawnee on the Delaware. This was September 12, 1782. He was led a captive up through the Chemung Valley to Niagara. On the trip the Indians and their captives camped for a night beside a large spring which is still flowing strong at the foot of the hill back of the Owen farm house at Chemung. The broad expanse of river bottom lands and the beautiful hills beyond so impressed him that he resolved, if he should ever make his escape, he would return and make his home at that spot. His hopes were realized, for in the spring of 1786 he came with a group of men and their families headed by Major William Wynkoop who made the first permanent settlement of white people in Chemung County. Daniel McDowell was allotted great parcels 4 and 5 upon which the spring and the fine flats were located. He built a log house near the spring, and there on the 25th of February, 1794, his son, John G. McDowell, was born. Later he built a frame house on the site before

described on the main highway. Daniel McDowell was well educated for his time. He died in 1806 at the age of forty-three years. While he was a man of fine physique and great strength, his trying experiences as a soldier and Indian Scout had seriously affected his health causing premature death.

John G. McDowell purchased from his brothers and sisters their interests in the old homestead, and he and his family resided there for many years. All of his children were born there. The place was conducted as an Inn, and it was a regular stop for the stage coaches of that day. He was largely engaged in farming and lumbering all his life. He also was a successful merchant and business man. He was prominent in political life and for the year 1830 and 1831 was Assemblyman for his district.

He was State Senator for several years from the old Sixth District which included the counties of Delaware, Broome, Otsego, Chenango, Tioga, Cortland, and Tompkins. Chemung was then a part of Tioga County.

He was affiliated with the Democratic Party and was the recognized leader of that party in his section of the state.

Although he never studied law nor was admitted to the bar as a lawyer, he was known far and wide as "Judge McDowell" and properly so for in 1821 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the old County of Tioga which position was held by him for some time.

Likewise he was at a later period a member of the State Court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors.



G.W. BUCKS HOTEL, CHEMUNG

About this time he was instrumental in securing a charter for the Chemung Canal Bank and was elected as its first president. Many of his family connections and political associates were among its first stockholders.

His last political service was as a successful candidate for Presidential Elector in 1852 on the Democratic ticket. He voted for the election of Franklin Pierce as President of the United States as such elector.

Judge McDowell was very convivial and had numerous friends in all parts of the state.

One center of social activity during his period of life was Buck's Hotel at Chemung. The landlord was George Washington Buck, a grandson of William Buck, a member of the group of first settlers who came to the County in 1786.

Buck was a magnificent specimen of manhood. Over six feet tall, he always wore a high silk hat and had the manners of a courtier. He was a practical politician and one of the golden-haired boys of Judge McDowell's political machine. For nearly a score of years, he was Supervisor of the Town of Chemung and also served several terms as Member of Assembly for Chemung County. It was not at all unusual to hear the strong, convincing voice of Judge McDowell raised in support of some political principal or candidate for public office at Buck's Hotel.

Society in those days was made up of the landed gentry, their ladies, and families. They were delighted to gather at landlord Buck's. The place was well arranged for agreeable entertainment. The ball room was in the second story of the semi-detached building shown at the

rear in the picture. The first or ground floor was called the game room. People who thought they were poker players gathered there.

It is said that there was sure to be "a sound of revelry by night" when George Washington Buck announced that an "ox roast" was to be pulled off.

Sometimes these affairs would last several days, and there always was plenty to eat and drink.

The very best people from several counties in New York and Pennsylvania frequently were guests at the hotel for dinner and dancing.

The story comes down to us that on one occasion there was quite a spirited game of poker under way. Landlord Buck, for want of cash, put what he called "my wagon shop" into the pot. He lost to Noble Weller. The next day he appeared with a deed to Weller. On examining the deed it described only the land on which the shop building actually stood. As it was back from the highway and Buck still owned all the land surrounding the shop, there were real grounds for compromise and Weller was glad to deal mercifully with his victim.

Another important man in those times in Chemung was Hon. Jefferson Burr Clark. His older brother, Hon. John C. Clark, the Congressman, was a very prominent man in the Southern Tier of counties in his lifetime. I have often stood at his grave in old St. Peters Episcopal Church yard at Bainbridge, New York. It is quite an imposing monument to his memory. J. B. Clark began his business career as a merchant in Bainbridge. He came to Chemung in the early thirties of the last century where he and J. C. Clark carried on a lumbering business on



HOME OF J. B. CLARK AND JULIA McDOWELL CLARK
IN CHEMUNG. FORMERLY THE JUDGE
McDOWELL HOUSE.

quite a large scale. He married Julia, daughter of Judge J. G. McDowell and Laurinda Lowman McDowell, at Chemung on the 7th day of October, 1843. It was a great event.

Julia McDowell was 23 years old when she married. Being a daughter of Judge McDowell, the political leader in the community and a granddaughter of Jacob Lowman, Senior, a large land owner having great personal influence, it was very natural that her husband, J. B. Clark, became involved in the political life of the community. He served as Member of Assembly several years. She was a very intellectual and charming woman and was well mated with such a strong character as J. B. Clark. They were a very distinguished couple. They lived in the McDowell house in Chemung Village.

They reared three daughters, Josephine who never married, Ida who became the wife of General Charles J. Langdon, and Fanny who married T. Bates Cooke. The family resided in Elmira in later years.

He was a frequent visitor at Buck's Hotel in Chemung. Just the other day I heard an aged man repeat a ditty about him used long ago. It was as follows:—

“J. B. Clark is a likely man
They used him like a bugger
He kicked young Jenkins down the stairs
While Leonard stole his sugar.”

How serious a matter it was to be deprived of lump sugar should be explained for the benefit of younger generations.

That was before the days of ginger ale. The prevailing drink at Buck's Hotel was “Old Lowman Whis-

key." The whiskey was made from a mixed mash of corn and rye and was very potent. A gentleman always added water and dropped one or two lumps of sugar into the glass before he began to tipple. Probably young Jenkins and his friend Leonard had no sugar. They needed some and got into trouble. I have been told that such a drink is called a highball these days, especially when corn liquor is used, as in the South.

Another frequent visitor in Chemung, in her girlhood, was Emma Halsey, granddaughter of Robert McDowell, who later became the wife of Dr. Henry Sayles. She was a cousin of Mrs. J. B. Clark.

Halsey Sayles, a prominent lawyer of Elmira at this time, is her grandson.

In 1838 Judge McDowell built a new frame house on a farm owned by him about two miles east of Lowman.

Opposite is a picture taken in 1936 of the residence of Hon. John G. McDowell and Laurinda Lowman McDowell his wife, located in the town of Chemung. It was built in 1838 and stands on the Lowman Road just West of Riverside Cemetery. This house must not be confused with the McDowell tavern at Chemung where they resided for many years. They both died in the house shown in this picture. It was built and occupied by them during the later years of their lives.

Laurinda Lowman McDowell died there October 21, 1859. John G. McDowell died there January 1, 1866.

They are buried in Riverside Cemetery which is located on the main road just east of Lowman and near their home.



JUDGE JOHN G. McDOWELL RESIDENCE
BUILT IN 1838



HON. JOHN G. McDOWELL
1794--1866



LAURINDA LOWMAN McDOWELL
1793--1859

They had issue as follows:—

1. Esther Maria McDowell: Born January 8, 1817; died March 13, 1868. She married Alfred Bennett of Waverly, New York.
2. Daniel Drake McDowell: Born May 24, 1818; died April 23, 1868. He married Eleanor Greatsinger.
3. Julia McDowell: Born July 10, 1820; died September 1, 1879. She married Jefferson Burr Clark.
4. Jacob Lowman McDowell: Born March 24, 1822; died November 24, 1901. He married first Frances Boyd, and second Claressa Edsell.
5. Cynthia S. McDowell: Born January 21, 1824; died February 24, 1825.
6. McKean McDowell: Born August 11, 1828; died November 23, 1911. He married Anna Slawson.
7. Cynthia C. McDowell: Born February 9, 1831; died in 1856, unmarried.
8. Robert M. McDowell: Born February 23, 1833; died July 4, 1909. He married Arlena Boyd.

There are no male descendants now living of Judge John G. McDowell who bear the family name of McDowell, except through his son, Jacob Lowman McDowell.

JACOB LOWMAN MCDOWELL

Jacob Lowman McDowell, fourth child of John G. and Laurinda Lowman McDowell, married Frances W. Boyd December 29, 1847. She was born June 8, 1827, died November 24, 1871.

He was a farmer and later was County Treasurer of Chemung County for several years.

He moved to Elmira and engaged in the insurance business.

They had issue as follows:—

1. Alice McDowell: Born November 21, 1848; died November 18, 1932. She married Erwin J. Baldwin, a lawyer of Elmira, New York, April 20, 1876, by whom she had three children namely;
Edward, born March 5, 1877; died March 12, 1892;
Frances, born August 22, 1879, and
Florence, born June 24, 1889.
2. Florence McDowell: Born December 10, 1851; died September 6, 1867.
3. Boyd McDowell and
4. Edward Lowman McDowell, twins, were born July 24, 1857, at the family homestead at Chemung, New York. Edward died March 6, 1874.

After the family moved to Elmira, Boyd McDowell attended grammar school No. 2 from which he was graduated in 1872; then from the Academy in 1876 after which he taught school for one year before entering Syracuse University in 1877. He was graduated from Syracuse University in 1881 with a degree of Ph. B. While in Syracuse, he entered the offices of Ruger, Jenny, Brooks and French where he commenced the study of law, later coming back to Elmira where he entered the office of Henry S. Redfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. For many years he was associated with the Hon. Edgar Denton in the firm of Denton & McDowell, and later formed a partnership with his son, Robert P. McDowell, under the firm name of McDowell & McDowell.

Boyd McDowell was married on October 8, 1889, to Carrie E. Pitkin, born December 20, 1860, died April 6, 1928. She was a graduate of Syracuse University. He was

active in the practice of his profession for nearly fifty years, and was identified with many enterprises advancing the interests of Elmira.

For over forty years and since the time of its incorporation, he has been a trustee of the Steele Memorial Library Association. For over thirty years he was its secretary, until in 1927 he was made president of the Library Board.

Shortly after his retirement from active practice in 1930, he was made President Emeritus of the Board, which honorary position he has continued to fill ever since. For several years he was a member of the Board of Education being active at the time of the building of the present Academy in 1912. He also served for many years as a member of the City Planning Commission of the City of Elmira, and for six years from 1914 to 1920 was Corporation Counsel of the City of Elmira.

He incorporated the Elmira Humane Society and served a long time as its secretary and president. In 1910 he became secretary of the Elmira Municipal Water Works League and was largely instrumental in carrying through the purchase of the Water Works by the City in 1915.

He was identified with the building of many trolley and telephone lines in the city and county and was active in the organization and direction of the Elmira Industrial Association which built Elmira Heights.

At the time of this writing he is over eighty years of age and has retired to his home where he is always interested in the affairs of the city and community.

They had issue as follows:—

1. Robert Pitkin McDowell: Born October 14, 1890.
2. Elizabeth McDowell, born June 24, 1892—a graduate of Wellesley College, now residing in Elmira.
3. Malcolm McDowell, born April 15, 1897; died April 17, 1897.

ROBERT PITKIN MCDOWELL

Robert Pitkin McDowell, son of Boyd and Carrie Pitkin McDowell, married Ruth E. Adams August 15, 1917. She was born December 8, 1892. He is a lawyer by profession.

Both he and his wife are graduates of Syracuse University. They have issue as follows:

1. Robert Adams McDowell: Born July 5, 1918.
2. Willard Boyd McDowell: Born August 6, 1920.
3. John Adams McDowell: Born September 6, 1922.
4. Boyd McDowell, 2nd: Born March 2, 1926.

They reside in the City of Elmira, New York, and give great promise of upholding the prestige of a fine, old Colonial family.

Robert Pitkin McDowell was a Major in the American Army in France during the World War. He is a prominent citizen in Elmira, his native city, where he practices his profession of law. Greatly interested in every movement for the advancement of the community and its people, he gives liberally of his time and efforts in the promotion of Boy Scouts and other worthwhile projects.

MAJOR ROBERT MORRIS MCDOWELL

Probably the most outstanding of the descendants of Judge John Guy McDowell and his wife, Laurinda



MAJOR ROBERT MORRIS McDOWELL
1833-1909

Lowman, was their eighth child, Robert Morris McDowell.

Born February 23, 1833, he married Arlena Boyd on the first day of January, 1860. She came from Springville, Maine, and was born January 10, 1834. They always maintained a home in Elmira, New York, although he was engaged in the practice of his profession as a civil engineer in many parts of the country. They had one child named John G. McDowell, born January 1, 1867. He was a lawyer by profession, having received his legal education in the Law School of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He practiced law at Elmira, New York, and was for some years Judge of the City Court there. He married Clara Blurette.

They both died at Elmira in the spring of 1933 without issue.

Major McDowell left a personal memoir giving quite a detailed account of his long and active life. I am pleased to quote briefly from it, in order to give a short account of his eventful career of accomplishment as follows:—

“My Ancestors”

“My paternal ancestors were Scotch Covenanters and victims of opposing religious creeds. They were compelled to leave their native country, Scotland, and found refuge in Ulster Province, Ireland.”

“Robert McDowell, my great, great grandfather, was one of those Scots who emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Londonderry, Ireland.”

“There he married Jane O’Neil. Their Son, John McDowell, was born there in 1714. Irish and Scotch extraction form a happy combination. In his youth he sailed to America, his adopted home, where love of freedom and the progressive spirit yet prevail among his descendants.”

"America is an asylum for the down trodden and oppressed of the Old World."

"The progenitors of the writer settled here early in the eighteenth century. One side, the Lowmans, came from Hessen on the Rhine and were German. The other side came from Ireland and were of Scotch and Irish lineage and bore the name of McDowell."

"Boyhood Days"

"I look back to the sunny days of childhood and youth as the happiest of my life."

"With my gun, and fish pole, and traps, what more could a boy ask for."

"On the approach of Indian Summer, when the smoke of forest fires veiled the mountain slopes in purple haze, the baying of the deep-mouthed hounds on the trail of the antlered buck aroused the hunter to pursuit."

"Game and fish were abundant in the primeval forests which have since vanished before the woodsman's axe. In early spring time countless flocks of wild pigeons filled the air. The flight was often a mile in breadth; and cast a shadow upon the earth, and obscured the sun. What a paradise for a live boy!"

"Place of Birth"

"I was born on the fertile and beautiful farm known as 'McDowell Flats' in the Town of Chemung, New York, where my grandfather, Captain Daniel McDowell, was encamped for a night as a prisoner of war, held by the Indians. This was in September, 1782. The inviting fields of Chemung were clothed in the golden splendor of autumn. Impressed with the beauty of the location and fertility of the soil, he determined, if possible, to return and settle in the valley. Providence decreed that he should do so. He established his home there on that very spot four years later in 1786. He was one of the group of first white settlers to permanently live in Chemung County."

"Education and Early Youth"

"My educational privileges were those of country, public schools, to the age of fourteen, when I entered the Elmira Acad-

emy. Later at Oxford Seminary, and under a private instructor, I quite proficiently mastered higher mathematics: calculus and the surveyors art."

"Because of ill health, I sought outdoor employment at the age of eighteen years and joined an engineering corps, then surveying in the wilds of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania."

"We climbed mountains, camped out, and performed such varied duties as are incumbent upon this class of professional men engaged in building railroads, canals, and developing mines."

"Going South"

"Early in the spring of 1855, having attained my majority, I was desirous of gaining experience in the South. A river voyage on a 'flat boat' down the Ohio was made from Cincinnati to Louisville, Kentucky. I assisted the Captain in checking freight on and off the boat thereby winning his good will, together with my passage and board to destination."

"I then took a stern wheeler to Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis was a slave market and it was here that I first saw traffic in human beings, legalized by the government."

"The river front was lined with long rows of negro slaves, consisting of hack drivers, porters, draymen, etc. In passing down the river my attention had been attracted to these slaves whom I viewed with curiosity. Returning to Kentucky, I became attached to a corps of engineers engaged in building a railroad. Where I was employed, negro slaves were the principal if not the only laborers."

"They worked hard, almost from sunrise to sunset. Their rations were corn meal, bacon, vegetables, and fruit, if in season, black coffee, milk, or buttermilk."

"Deep troughs were made from logs in which mush (boiled corn meal) was poured, then a plentiful supply of molasses was added and the mess was the principal diet, for both old and young."

"They shoveled it out of the trough with gourd shells or wooden paddles."

"My experiences in the South, although not covering a large territory, created a desire to go West and see the mountains and plains."

"In the year 1856 I set out for lands beyond the Mississippi. Arriving in Dubuque, Iowa, with a traveling companion, we engaged passage to St. Paul, Minnesota. It was in the dead of winter."

"The driver had a strong pair of horses attached to a sleigh—well filled with straw, and blankets."

"Fare, sixty dollars each. The distance given by the driver was four hundred miles."

"Our departure from Dubuque was interrupted by two ruffins who falsely claimed that we had engaged a team and sleigh of them but as a compromise they would settle for twenty-five dollars, which offer was emphatically rejected. Our teamster whipped up his horses but before out of range several shots were fired at us to which we replied. All shots went wild. Day after day, in silence, over the snow-covered prairies amid frigid scenes our slow progress was made."

"On the evening of our fourth day out, a man driving a team dropped to our rear."

"He had several quarters of fresh beef in his sleigh. After a while when passing through a belt of 'oak openings,' the howl of a gray timber wolf startled us. Soon a whole pack responded. We pulled our guns to be ready for an attack, which was finally made on the man and team following."

"The wolves became so bold and ferocious that he threw off a quarter of the beef to the hungry beasts. The snow was deep and roads drifted. In the distance a light from a cabin could be seen which was encouraging but the situation was serious, as the howling creatures approached both teams from all sides."

"The butcher abandoned his sleigh and with an ax defended his horses. A near-by farmer, hearing the baying of wolves, accompanied by two other men with lanterns and guns, came to our relief. It was a close call."

"We reached St. Paul at last. The city then contained less than ten thousand inhabitants while Minneapolis was not even an embryo town."

"The 1st of January, 1857, found me at the little village of Winona, Minnesota, where I taught a class of students during the balance of the winter, which passed pleasantly and profitably. Hunting expeditions were formed and we crossed over the Mississippi in boats to the Wisconsin side, where wild duck and geese were abundant."

"Here remnants of the Winnebagoes and other tribes of Indians hunted and trapped. They resented the encroachment of white men. On our last expedition they pursued our party with unrelenting vengeance severely wounding two men in a boat as they were putting out from shore."

"Several hunters had been shot by them—one fatally—so that hunting on the Wisconsin side for the time being was discontinued."

"Our party occupied a rude cabin built of poles and thatched with reeds and wild grass. It was located upon a high treeless hill that commanded a view of surrounding low lands and marshes for miles."

"The camp supplies we had stored in the cabin were really indispensable to our actual needs in a wild uninhabited region."

"About sunset when returning from the day's hunt, we observed from a distance that the hut was on fire. The flames were leaping upward and the sparks were flying, thus illuminating the country for quite some distance around about."

"The Indians kept up a din of drumming making the night hideous for the trembling pale-faces, who were viewing the ruins from afar. It was unsafe to build a fire, hence our suffering from the extreme cold and frosted limbs was considerable."

"Our hardships were augmented by a fierce, driving snow storm, which continued through the night. With the coming of daylight, we slowly made our way to the nearest habitation, which we reached in safety."

"Surveying in Minnesota"

"On the first of April, 1857, I joined a corps of engineers to survey and locate a land grant railroad from Winona to the Big Sioux River. This was the first, or among the first, surveys for a railroad in Minnesota then a territory including North and South Dakota."

"The survey terminated at Sioux Falls in the late Autumn of 1858. Sioux Falls, then a trading post, contained a population of thirteen people."

"Buffalo Round Up"

"When crossing the Dakota line in the latter part of October, 1858, a thrilling scene was witnessed. The country was then as wild as when the continent was first discovered by white men."

"Under leaden skies, chill winds of autumn swept down the valley of the Big Sioux carrying clouds of dust, crisp leaves, and cinders."

"Half hidden, almost enveloped amidst the riotous elements, a rolling mass of buffalo came sweeping across our line, neither swerving to the right or left as they went on their wild course. We gathered around our convoy wagons."

"Quite near us as they swept past we noticed a fierce struggle going on between a huge buffalo bull and a pack of wolves seeking their prey."

"In the rear and among the frightened herd, followed a party of mounted Sioux Indians who while yelling and shouting goaded the terror stricken animals forward but no shots were fired."

"We later learned that the plan was to 'round them up' in proximity to an Indian camp some fifteen miles south."

"Until the disappearance of the redskins, we had some apprehension for our safety, as they greatly outnumbered our party. They were more interested apparently in bigger game, although the Indians were very hostile at that time."

"A heavy fall of snow and cold weather cut short our surveying and we returned again to Winona reaching the banks of the Mississippi in December."

"Our party of seventeen men traversed several hundred miles through the Indian country. In looking back now, I regard our safe return as almost miraculous, as the Indians were in bad temper."

"The Indians enjoyed looking through our spy glasses and the telescopes of the transit and theodolite."

"Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, offered me a squaw and a pony for one of the instruments to which he took a fancy. I did not take her."

"We were then quite unconscious of the danger which was lurking on our trail."

"The Great Rebellion"

"Succeeding the year 1858, fraught with exciting scenes of frontier life, a comparatively quiet and uneventful period followed from the beginning of 1859 to 1862. I was then employed mostly in the State of Pennsylvania building railroads and canals and opening new coal lands."

"When President Lincoln called for 'three hundred thousand more,' one day in June, 1862, I took the last reading of the transit, folded the tripod, left an unfinished survey and joined the 'boys in blue'."

"Off to the Front"

"It was my good fortune to have joined the ranks of a crack regiment from the Southern Tier of Counties, the 141st New York Volunteers."

"It left Elmira for the front in September, 1862, with 956 men. Later by further enlistments the number was increased to 1200 men. After nearly three years' service, there were but 380 left to be mustered out at the close of the war."

"Colonel Samuel G. Hathaway was our first Colonel. In September, 1862, we were stationed at Laurel, Maryland. On the 7th of the month, we could faintly hear the roar of the cannon at Antietam, nearly one hundred miles away, where a heavy battle was raging. By that time I was made a lieutenant."

"After completing the block house and other defenses at Laurel, the maps and drawings were presented to General Bar-

nard, Chief Engineer of the fortifications surrounding Washington, whereupon he detailed me as an engineer on the Defenses of Washington, a recognition highly appreciated. The honor, however, was respectfully declined. I wanted to stay with my company."

"The following November the regiment marched from Maryland to Miner's Hill twelve miles south of Washington."

"We were there on the 1st of January, 1863, and visited Washington to see the President at his New Year's reception which was open to the public."

"The noon hour had passed when, for the first and only time, we saw Abraham Lincoln. While passing by in reverence and silence, we touched his hand. His face bore the impress of care and sadness. During the summer of 1863, the 141st Regiment participated in the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia."

"When the attempt was made to capture General Lee and his army in Maryland following the Battle of Gettysburg, our regiment proceeded by transport to Washington and then marched to Frederick, Maryland, arriving there July 14th only to learn that the Southern Army had made a safe retreat across the Potomac River. We marched into Virginia. The regiment was later consigned to the 11th Army Corps under General Hooker and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland then in Tennessee. We proceeded by rail from Rapidan, Virginia, to Bridgeport, Alabama, arriving there October 2, 1863."

"General Bragg, the Confederate Commander, occupied a magnificent and commanding position upon the lofty summit of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. His position disrupted General Hooker's line of communications in the Cumberland Valley. He concluded that he would force free communication through the valley with his Eastern troop, just arrived, which he accomplished in just forty eight hours ending with the famous moonlight 'Battle of Wanhatchie' on the night of October 28, 1863. As the head of the column was passing up the valley, signals passed from station to station on the heights of Lookout Mountain, and cannonading from the Confederate Batteries

was opened upon our corps. A puff of white smoke could be seen, followed by the report. Shell after shell exploding, some in the air, others falling and tearing up the ground about us, but doing only slight execution. The weather was bright and clear. Our blue coats (cavalry, infantry and artillery) gave the enemies' gunners fine work, but their aim was poor for such an elevation and clear view."

"These were the first shots preceding the great Battle of Lookout Mountain which occurred less than thirty days afterward. I was then a captain of Topographical Engineers on General Howard's Staff and was in command of 100 men."

"There is awful grandeur in a midnight assault, always clouded with uncertainties and haphazard moves, generally resulting in disorder and defeat. The prime difficulty consists in being unable to transmit orders, uniting or separating bodies of troops, as it were, groping blindly in the dark. The enemies losses were severe. Their fatally wounded and dead were left upon the field. Few prisoners were captured as it was impossible to pursue them in darkness and from want of knowledge of the roads over which their retreat was effected."

"Lookout Mountain may be likened unto a high promontory. Point Lookout, 1700 feet above the Tennessee River and 2500 feet above sea level, affords a commanding view of the adjacent region and has a national fame for the beauty of its surroundings as well as its historical associations."

"The famous 'Battle above the Clouds' has been chronicled in song and story. This majestic, towering mountain overlooks seven historic battle fields and commands a view of several states."

"I was an eyewitness to the assault and capture of Lookout Mountain by the Federal Army. The most distinguished officers on both sides were in the field directing operations, and if war can be made romantic, picturesque or sublime, this battle must take rank among the first. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Howard, and Hooker led our troops."

"On the morning of November 23, 1863, the Federals with bands of music, clad in new blue uniforms, with burnished

guns and glistening bayonets appeared in front of the enemies' line."

"The Confederates gazed upon the moving battalions of the Federals with seeming indifference and curiosity. With our field glasses we could look into the faces of the pickets leaning over the muzzles of their guns, looking down anxiously upon us. A shrill blast of the bugle, the advance of men, and the great struggle was on. This was about noon and the fighting continued until nightfall. The next morning, November 24, 1863, Lookout Mountain was stormed and captured by the bravery of Hooker's men."

"Hundreds of cannon belched forth shot and shell while more than a hundred thousand rifles kept up an unceasing roar."

"Thousands of prisoners and stragglers from Bragg's Confederate Army flocked into our lines."

"A big jolly North Carolinian 'Tar Heels,' who was over six feet tall came running down the side of the mountain in front of our company, his hands and gun held on high and shouted 'Strangers, take my gun, I'll be doggone if I fight any more.' 'Gim'e some tobacco.' He got a half plug of Navy. Even amid the great excitement in the heat of battle this incident created mirth among those who witnessed it."

"At early dawn on the 26th of November, 1863, the Eighth Kentucky planted the Stars and Stripes on Lookout Mountain, the enemy having hastily retreated in the night."

"We spent the winter of 1863 and 1864 in the vicinity of Chattanooga."

"In April, 1864, a reorganization of the army was effected, and the 11th and 12th Corps formed the 20th Corps commanded by General Joseph Hooker."

"On May 2, 1864, I was appointed Chief Topographical Engineer on his staff."

"The strategical four-months' campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta was initiated resulting in the fall of the last named city September 2, 1864."

"It can be truthfully said that the entire distance between Chattanooga to Atlanta was a succession or chain of battle fields with few links missing."

"At the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, the writer, while making surveys on the advanced lines, only a short distance from the enemy, became bewildered in the woods and strayed inside the picket line of the Confederates. He was passed by an officer in command of a company relieving guards on the picket line. My unfortunate blunder was then apparent. Managing to conceal my fear, I asked the officer, 'Where's Headquarters?' Without hesitation he replied, 'That's General Cleburn's tent yonder where the big light is.' Recovering himself he called out to me, 'Who are you sir?' Not carrying to make explanations, as being caught within Confederate lines taking sketches with a field book in my pocket might be the means of hanging me as a spy I hastily disappeared in the darkness and reached our own lines scared but safe."

"General Sherman said, 'War is cruel and you cannot refine it.' Many sorrowful scenes transpired. Some such came under my personal observation. Let me relate a few of them."

"In the wake of Sherman's Army was the sprightly village of Dalton, Georgia, adorned with handsome trees, a profusion of choice flowers and many inviting southern residences. A line of our skirmishers on entering the town observed a young Confederate officer bidding adieu (as was afterward learned) to his mother, who was in the act of presenting her son with a rose. A sharp crack of a rifle rang out and the soldier boy dropped in his mother's arms."

"A shriek, a wail of grief, and both lay dead in the embrace of each. He had delayed his departure too long, and they unexpectedly were in the line of fire. This is but one of thousands of homes made desolate by armed forces in Georgia."

"How inscrutable are the ways of providence! Some men exposed in battle, whose clothes are riddled with bullets, escape the slightest wounds, while others supposed to be in places of safety are instantly killed."

"A brigade surgeon (non-combatant) while superintending the erection of hospital tents far in the rear was struck by a ball that dropped perpendicularly, entered his skull and caused instant death."

"At New Hope Church, Georgia, in May, 1864, Sergeant Carey was killed while at the mess table by a random shot, which has passed through a piece of woods unobstructed by the trees. The enemy was behind breast works more than a mile away."

"General Polk lost his life at Pine Hill, Georgia, July 14, by the explosion of a shell a fragment of which mysteriously found its way through a small aperture in the shed where he was sitting, and singled him out for death."

"At Broad River a Federal sharp shooter armed with a telescopic, long-range rifle, who was always abreast with the advance or head of the column was finally killed by a Confederate engaged in the same game."

"Our scout concealed among willow trees on the shore line of the river shot a Confederate officer on the opposite side of the stream. The smoke of his rifle had not cleared before a Confederate bullet crashed through his brain killing him instantly."

"He was clad in the peculiar style of the backwoodsman of East Tennessee, his home. He had accompanied Sherman's Army from Chattanooga. A score of Confederate officers of all ranks had been brought down under his unerring aim, but at last a chance shot attracted by the smoke of his own rifle had ended his career."

"One of the hot spots of the campaign for the 141st New York Volunteers was at Resaca where we lost 95 men in killed and wounded in a single skirmish."

"Many remarkable recoveries from gun shot wounds are recorded. A bullet passed entirely through the base of the lung and body of General Barnum of New York State. He recovered and resumed active service to the close of the war. His ambrotype exhibited him holding a silk handkerchief at each end which passed through the course or channel caused by a leaden bullet."

"Still another instance of a gun shot wound of this nature is cited; that of the Reverend S. E. Eastman, a soldier of the Civil War, the endeared Pastor of Park Church, Elmira, New

York, who, with but one organ of respiration not only performs the arduous duties incumbent upon him in a pastoral sense, but also lectures and speaks eloquently on multifarious subjects beyond the pale of the church. It is believed by his many admirers that he was spared for a Divine Mission of spiritual exaltation and for example of noble manhood."

"In the fighting about Atlanta, a desperate charge by General Hood's men was made at Koll's Farm. He had no more prospects of success than Pickett had at Gettysburg."

"It was a needless slaughter of men. The Confederates were scattered like chaff before the wind. Two young men, brothers, and only sons of a gentleman of wealth and influence were among the slain. It was at their beautiful home in Savannah, Georgia, that we established our Engineer's office six months later. Their remains were sent home where one funeral sermon, one grave sufficed for both."

"The remembrance of their sad, pale faced mother will ever be present with me."

"When we started on the March through the Carolinas in January, 1865, the mother of those boys pinned a beautiful white camillia on the lapel of my coat and expressed the hope that I might not share the fate of her beloved sons. Such people were our enemies because of war, and they had been vanquished."

"The Union Army occupied Atlanta about two and one-half months during which time the soldiers became acquainted and mingled freely with the people. They attended Divine service, as well as many social gatherings."

"Concerts, dramatic readings, amateur theatrical performances, musical entertainments, etc., were given in the Atheneum to the delight and satisfaction of large audiences."

"One would scarcely have believed that so much talent existed among our soldiers. Before the war the nominal population of Atlanta was about 12,000."

"It was with sadness, on taking our departure on the 'March to the Sea' when marching through the streets of the city, we witnessed the fierce, lapping flames consuming the homes of those

who had extended to us kindly hospitality and good cheer. General Sherman evidently believed Atlanta should be placed in such condition that it could not hamper his operations, or afford aid and succor to the enemy in his rear."

"Sherman's bold 'March to the Sea' was characterized by a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night. From Atlanta to Savannah, a blackened belt twenty or thirty miles wide was left behind the invading hosts."

"Our last view of Atlanta was on the morning of November 15, 1864, when with our faces toward the Atlantic Ocean we turned and beheld the charred skeleton of buildings as they stood silhouetted against a background of flames."

"From 'Atlanta to the Sea' as history relates, there was little resistance offered by the Southern Army. The Union Army was supplied with an abundance of rations in a rich country that had not been foraged by either army. Everything combustible disappeared within the zone of the moving army with the exception of private dwellings which were occupied."

"Sherman's Army in their March across the State of Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah covered about 300 miles."

"In Savannah private property was protected and rigid discipline enforced in the Army."

"The change from camp in the fields to a rich Southern City seemed like a beautiful dream. After a brief respite Sherman's Army again took to the fields on the March through the Carolinas."

"From the 'Charleston Mercury' we learned the enemy anticipated our advance, and like the old-time gladiators had stripped to the waist for the fight."

"They claimed they would make every mountain pass a Thermopylae and every valley a Marathon."

"Only a short time elapsed before the stern realities of war were brought to their firesides. Then it only remained for them to decide if it was well to die for a 'lost cause' or live in peace with Uncle Sam."

"The 141st New York Volunteers at this time was commanded by Captain Merrill who succeeded admirably in enforc-

ing and maintaining the high standards of the regiment. But few of the original officers then remained. Non-commissioned officers had succeeded them."

"When we recall to memory the long list of that noble body of men of the regiment whose ashes are scattered from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, and other comrades, but little more fortunate, who are prostrated by disease or crippled for life by shot and shell, how sad is the reflection!"

"The methods adopted in conducting the expedition through Georgia characterized the invasion of the Carolinas. Sherman left a black path of ruin through those states thirty or forty miles in width. Promoted to the rank of Major and made Chief Topographical Engineer on the Staff of General Slocum gave me plenty to do."

"General Slocum had the left wing of the army on its brilliant campaign through Georgia on the 'March to the Sea' and through the Carolinas."

"On the 24th of March our Corps was reviewed by General Sherman and retired to its encampment for rest."

"The war-worn veterans filing through the streets of Goldsboro bearing their battered colors that had been carried in triumph on every battlefield of Georgia was an incident of war never to be forgotten."

"The bronze and haggard faces bespoke exposure and hardship of the rank and file. The shoeless and coatless told plainly that long hard marches of the last campaign of over five hundred miles had left its impress upon the sturdy veterans."

"On April 6, 1865, a bulletin was posted that Richmond had fallen which created excessive joy among the troops. The army rested a fortnight at Goldsboro. New uniforms were received, long hair was clipped, whiskers shorn and rifles burnished. The army was prepared to move."

"On April 10 Sherman advanced from Goldsboro toward Raleigh with a large army. On the evening of the 12th of April, an official dispatch came from Grant to Sherman saying that Lee had surrendered. The most intense and joyful excitement pre-

vailed as the word passed from camp to camp. Cheer after cheer was heard, rockets soared skyward, bands of music could be heard mingled with noise from the booming cannons."

"Corn juice from the canteen aided to further exhilarate the spirits of the men."

"May 7, 1865, the Army concluded its march from Raleigh to Richmond, Virginia, and at once began refitting for an onward move to Washington, D. C."

"While at Richmond in company with two other officers of General Slocum's Staff, we called on General Robert E. Lee at his domicile and were cordially received."

"I had then grasped the hand of both the leaders at the close of the war (Generals Grant and Lee) an honor for a young volunteer officer."

"Leaving Richmond, Virginia, May 11, we arrived at Alexandria opposite Washington on the 18th and went into camp ready to be mustered out of the service."

"On May 17, 1865, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, made an order for a review of the gallant armies then assembled around Washington to be held on the 23rd and 24th of May."

"This was a most gratifying and signal event to the battle scarred veterans of General Grant's command."

"Our Corps, the 20th and other surviving Corps were well represented."

"The tide of travel turned toward Washington for the event. Extra trains and steamers hurried forward a great mass of visitors which overwhelmed the city."

"Hotel accommodations became impossible. Therefore, camping was the only refuge."

"On Tuesday, the first day of the grand pageant, the bronzed veterans of the Army of the Potomac marched along Pennsylvania Avenue, pouring through 100,000 strong. The spectacle thrilled the coldest heart as they strode by twenty abreast."

"Conquering Generals with numerous and glittering staffs swept by, preceded by masses of cavalry, while far along the line was the gleaming of thousands of bayonets, and rumbling artillery, made one of the grandest marching pageants possible."

"From the crowded throngs along the streets, from the gatherings on public buildings and house tops went up a stupendous acclaim of unbounded rejoicing."

"The second day was a new revelation for the Army of Sherman which had not become familiarized to Washington throngs like the Army of the Potomac, created unrestrained enthusiasm."

"The wonder and mystery of our 'March to the Sea' created curiosity in the minds of the interested masses who had come from far and wide to see the parade of Grant's great armies."

"Such congratulations were never before accorded to a victorious army."

"When General Sherman's Army passed in review up Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., General Slocum led the advance. Arriving in front of the White House, he and his staff of which I was a member wheeled their horses, so as to face the reviewing stand containing the President, Vice President, Cabinet Officers, Governors of States, Senators, Foreign Diplomats, and distinguished officers and citizens. It was a great moment in our lives."

"The soldiers most heartily welcomed the glad tidings of peace and were anxious to stack arms and return home to friends and peaceful occupations."

"Some ex-army officers, who had by the fortunes of war obtained rank and position with no trade or profession, experienced difficulty in procuring situations in private life comporting with their ideas of dignity, salary and habit of life."

"Hence they found it more or less trying to adapt themselves to the new condition confronting them."

"The transition from duty on the staff of an army commander to work in connection with the coal mines of Pennsylvania, with their black and forbidding environments, was somewhat distasteful to the writer."

"Discarding the blue coat with its brass buttons and epaulets for a 'juniper' and nailed brogans was a fall from the pomp and circumstance of military life, much better imagined than described."

"Soon after the war, it was my privilege to become thoroughly acquainted with Jay Gould, a singularly gifted man, and through a long period dating from 1867 to 1892, the year of his death, to be in his employ either directly or indirectly. Thereafter, until May, 1903, I was likewise associated with his son, George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company."

"From 1868 to 1872 while President of the Erie Railway Company, Mr. Gould bought large and valuable tracts of anthracite coal lands and developed mines in the Lackawanna Valley and also in the Bradford and Tioga County bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and later along the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado."

"The vast coal developments on lines of the Missouri Pacific Railway and allied lines in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indian Territory, and Texas were due to Mr. Gould's early anticipation of future necessities of the roads and the development of that section of the country."

"While conducting coal mining operations of the Erie Railway Company under the regime of Fisk and Gould in 1869, I examined and reported on the condition and value of a blast furnace at Massillon, Ohio."

"This investigation took me to Canton where I came in contact with a young lawyer by the name of William McKinley. He had a winning personality; and, as he was customarily called Captain McKinley, we soon were talking of our military experiences. The future President made inquiries regarding the Generals on whose staffs I had served as a topographical engineer, viz.: Generals Howard, Butterfield, Williams, Hooker, and lastly Slocum and was much interested in learning about the campaign of General Sherman who came from Ohio."

"Truly at that early day, Captain McKinley impressed me as a young man who would rise to eminence in subsequent years. A prediction that was more than realized by coming events."

"During the period from July 15, 1865, to May, 1876, the writer was employed almost entirely by the Erie Railway Company in developing coal mines, mining coal and iron in Pennsyl-

vania, and as agent purchasing coal lands and property, occasionally making professional visits to Canada, Nova Scotia, and Ohio."

"Following that period, Mr. Gould actively took up the development of the 'Gould System' in the West. St. Louis was the point from which these activities were directed."

"I then had an opportunity to look over the vast country later developed by him."

"In January, 1881, I received an appointment as superintendent and engineer of mining operations of the Union Pacific Railway Company in Colorado. Denver was then considered the key to the Continental Divide. Jay Gould then in his prime, and the master spirit of Railway Kings was ever in the advance and a conspicuous example of a fearless and sagacious operator."

"Engineers were actively engaged in covering the mountain districts and sandy deserts of that whole region to gain the first foothold and secure the coveted prize, namely; control of transportation to the Pacific Coast."

"Every pass, gulch, and canyon of the Rocky Mountains were surveyed and explored for mineral wealth and railway locations."

"In 1884 I was called upon to investigate a report on deposits of coal in Arkansas."

"Because of a heavy rain fall on my journey, I was obliged to seek shelter in a saloon hotel in a small town. It looked very inhospitable and forbidding, but there was no alternative."

"Upon entering the bar room, reeking with tobacco smoke and whiskey fumes, a motley group of rough loungers were seen engaged in card playing and other gambling games."

"A request was made of the landlord for supper and lodging. He wore a shirt of red flannel surmounted with a soiled paper collar. His hat was gamely perched on a crown covered with long hair, supplemented by whiskers."

"I was told that 'no room was vacant,' but I could share the comforts of one with a fat drummer, who was pointed out to me. He had a long, fiery proboscis and was snoring loudly as

he sat in a chair behind the stove. The partnership with him was declined, but later on at midnight when he bid fair to occupy the chair during the remaining portion of the night, the landlord with a patronizing air offered me the room alone. My suspicions had been aroused several times during the evening when I observed the drummer casting sly glances at me from under the brim of his hat while the snoring continued unabated."

"On entering the little dingy room, it was seen that the door stood ajar with a broken lock. For some security a barricade was constructed of the crude furniture in the room, and so placed against the door so that it would yield to a gentle pressure by an intruder from the outside and topple to the floor making a loud sound."

"The pattering rain on the roof, the barking of dogs, and the songs of revelry coming from below prevented peaceful slumber."

"Fitful dreams and some fear from the dismal surroundings disturbed my rest."

"When half asleep and half awake, slow and stealthy footsteps in the dark hallway startled me. Then a slight cautious pressure came against the door followed by a crash of furniture on the floor. My revolver spoke out, and the shot which rang out in the wee hours of the morning aroused the household."

"The marauder was the 'drummer,' who quickly vanished. No complaint was ever entered and no arrest was made. I had saved my wallet which contained quite a sum of money."

"I was transferred from the Union Pacific Railway to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. My assignment took me into the Indian Territory, Texas, and surrounding states."

"About 1883 I spent considerable time in the Indian Territory which at that period was overrun by desperadoes as well as the five civilized nations of Indians, namely; the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaw, and Seminoles. Neither life nor property was secure in that lawless region. Violence and robbery were prevalent, and there were no effective means of punishment for crime or restraint of wrong doers."

“Railroad trains were stopped and passengers robbed within a few miles of populous towns. The plunder was carried off with impunity even in the presence of those in authority. There were rich deposits of bituminous coal, iron, lead, zinc, and other useful minerals. My concern was with the large coal fields. This country in later years fully met the expectations of the early promoters and has become an important mining section.”

“The location and development of these enterprises eventually constituted my life’s work. Our headquarters were in St. Louis, Missouri. I became Vice President of the Railway and was in charge of its vast coal mining and shipping business for many years.”

“I retired on my seventieth birthday which occurred on the 23rd day of February, 1903, and returned to my home in Elmira, New York, to spend my declining years among old friends and comrades.”

The foregoing sketch of the life and works of Major Robert Morris McDowell hardly does full justice to a rugged and sturdy American who did his full part in war and peace to build up our great country.

After his return home, he was often seen and heard at meetings of Civil War Veterans and other gatherings. He greatly enjoyed the comforts of his home on Lake Street, Elmira, New York, built by him in 1893.

His wife died at Elmira, New York, January 1, 1894. He died there July 4, 1909, passing away without a struggle as he was shaving in the early morning. He and his family are all buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, New York.

When he retired from business, he had a substantial competency which was enjoyed by himself and those left behind him who were subjects of his bounty.

GEORGE LOWMAN

He was the second child of Jacob Lowman and Huldah Bosworth Lowman, and was born in a one-room log cabin which stood on the north bank of the Chemung River at the upper end of the narrows just east of the hamlet of Chemung. The date was October 28, 1795. The old Indian trail ran between the cabin and the river, and the country thereabout was a forest at that time.

The cabin had been built two years before his birth. There was a dock along the river where Jacob Lowman landed his boats and built rafts of timber for the market down the Susquehanna River. Later the family moved to a tract of land at the mouth of Baldwin Creek, near Lowman, N. Y.

George Lowman lived there all the rest of a long and busy life of more than ninety years.

The narrows property was heavily timbered, but it had small value for agricultural purposes. As a young man, George Lowman actively assisted his father in his boating and lumber ventures. Probably there was nothing so exciting in his early life as the rafting of logs and lumber down the river to tidewater.

The trip home was made on foot over the old trails that led along the banks of the streams. The skill of the river lumber jacks, so often described, was truly remarkable.

He was rather short in stature, being only about five feet four inches tall. This characteristic he inherited from his mother. However, he had broad shoulders and was well set up. Possessing great strength and physical endurance, gray eyes with just a suggestion of green, and

dark hair his lack of height was not noticeable, as he stood very erect.

On the 13th day of May, 1819, he married Lillis Herrington of the Town of Chemung. She was born at East Town, Washington County, New York, on the 9th day of August, 1798, and was a daughter of Preserved and Phebe (Ballou) Herrington, who were natives of Rhode Island. The Herringtons were English. The Ballou family originally came from France with William The Conqueror and settled in England. Maturin Ballou, the head of the American family line, was associated with Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island. The family were very prominent in Colonial Days. A perusal of their genealogy is most interesting.

However, I will not undertake to go into the matter further, except to quote a tribute to Phebe (Ballou) Herrington written by her grandson, Hovey Everitt Lowman, a talented newspaper editor, at the time of her death at her home in the Town of Chemung November 2, 1865. It was as follows:

"Mrs. Phebe Ballou Herrington, aged ninety-five years and nineteen days, is dead. She was the mother-in-law of George Lowman, Esq. of Chemung. Her maiden name was Phebe Ballou and she was born in Providence, Rhode Island, the 11th day of October, 1770."

"She was a near relative of the distinguished theologian and preacher, Hosea Ballou. The great age to which she attained sufficiently attests the superiority of her physical endowments and the wise use she made of them."

"Her mental gifts were no less remarkable. She possessed, in no small degree, the intellectual characteristics of the family,

which has given to the New World so many preachers and publicists."

"She had a strong, sound mind in a strong, sound body."

"She was a devout Christian and gave her best gift to the glory of the Master and to the building of His Kingdom on earth. She worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a great reader and original thinker."

"The Bible was her vade-mecum, and the writer of this has never been better entertained or more instructed than when listening to her original but simple and eloquent exposition of its divine truths."

"Next to the Father, she gave her all embracing love to her children and grandchildren. The latter, in the language of a great sorrow, bear testimony to her never failing affection, and to their irreparable loss."

"She was married in Providence, Rhode Island, to Preserved Herrington, who then possessed wealth and position. He lost the former. Humbled in pride and broken in spirit, he emigrated to the then wilderness of Vermont. The family continued unsettled until 1816, when they found a home in this County (Chemung) where they have lived without change until the death of the subject of this notice. Mr. Herrington died many years ago, leaving but a scant store of this world's goods to support and comfort his then aged widow. It is not meet that such lives should go unnoticed."

"Their example is wholesome and suggestive, and it is the least service the living, who owe so much, can render the dead, who have lived so well."

"Her death was hastened, if not immediately caused, by severe injuries received from a fall. Up to the time of this accident she was in the full enjoyment of the mental faculties. She was ripe for the great harvest and she met the event with perfect tranquility. The writer of this feels that he has offered but a feeble tribute to the memory of one to whom he owed life, and all its nobler aspirations. Such as it is he gives from a heart too full to adequately express itself."

George Lowman was four years old when his father bought Great Lot No. 18, Chemung Township, from Guy Maxwell. This was in 1799.

About 1819 Jacob Lowman built a frame house on the farm next west and took up his residence there.

As Jacob Lowman moved out of the log house, his son, George, began housekeeping there with his young wife Lillis. All of their large family were born there, except Phebe, the youngest. In 1833 he built a frame building nearly across the road from the log house which was fitted up as an Inn. They moved into the new house in the fall of that year.

There was a bar where liquor was sold and travelers were also put up. The stage coach was in vogue at that time. Inns were almost as numerous in those days as tourist homes are at the present time.

The Inn was designated as a regular stop for the stage coaches. Horses were rested and changed there. Travel on the highway was large, and the hotel did a thriving business. This was before the railroad had been built through the valley. The hotel mysteriously took fire in 1838 and was completely destroyed. The house that now stands on the place was completed in 1839. It is located farther back from the road and a little northeast from the place where the one that burned stood. Very fortunately there is a picture of this house as it stood in 1853 which is shown with this article. It was very imposing, but the place, although still standing, now shows the ravages of time and neglect.

Clara Lowman Grace, a granddaughter of George Lowman, and her family now reside on the old place which has been in the family since 1799.

I can remember George and Lillis Lowman, having known them in their declining years.

They raised a large family of children who became well known in the business and professional life of the community.

He was somewhat reserved in manner and rather stately, while she was most friendly and responsive. They were substantial citizens and highly regarded by a large acquaintance.

I passed their home twice a day when I was a small boy on my way to and from school and "Aunt Lillis," as we called her, often gave me a loving hug and kindly greeting. She was a sweet woman, and I shall always remember her.

George Lowman was born in the Town of Chemung October 28, 1795 and died there September 16, 1886. Lillis, his wife, was born August 9, 1798, and died in the Town of Chemung December 23, 1882. They are both buried in Riverside Cemetery near Lowman, New York.

They had issue as follows:

1. William Lowman: Born June 19, 1820; died April 10, 1898.
2. Lyman L. Lowman: Born May 3, 1822; died July 25, 1898.
3. Cynthia Lowman: Born March 4, 1824; died December 4, 1874.
4. John George Lowman: Born April 28, 1826; died March 23, 1910.
5. Elinor Lowman: Born March 31, 1828; died May 4, 1828.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. LOWMAN

The George Lowman house was built in 1839. The picture was taken in 1853. House is now occupied by Clara Lowman Grace, great-granddaughter of Jacob Lowman, Sr., and granddaughter of George Lowman.



GEORGE LOWMAN AND LILLIS HERRINGTON LOWMAN
1798 - 1882



1795 - 1886





RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LOWMAN, LOWMAN, N. Y.

6. Hovey E. Lowman: Born March 3, 1829; died September 27, 1872.
7. Miles Lowman: Born January 15, 1831; died May 30, 1831.
8. Edward S. Lowman: Born April 5, 1832; died March 29, 1863.
9. Phebe Lowman: Born February 21, 1834; died April 28, 1910.

Pictured is a group of furniture which belonged to George and Lillis Herrington Lowman. It was bought in 1840. It still stands in their old home at Lowman, N. Y. Now owned by Clara Lowman Grace. This farm has been in the Lowman family since 1799.

WILLIAM LOWMAN

William Lowman, first child of George and Lillis Lowman, was five feet eight and one-half inches tall. He had gray eyes and black hair.

The old homestead of William Lowman son of George and grandson of Jacob Lowman, Senior, is pictured as it looked in 1936. It stands on a ridge at a point just inside of the breastworks thrown up by the British and Indians for their protection at the battle of Newtown, fought August 29, 1779.

His residence is still standing and is located on the top of the ridge just west of the hamlet of Lowman, New York. The main part of the house was built by one of the Hurd family who lived there for a few years in the early part of the last century. William Lowman had a large family and made quite important alterations and exten-

sions to the house for their accommodation. It now stands as he left it.

The place was part of the large real estate holdings of his father, George Lowman, and has been in continuous occupation by the family for over one hundred years. It is now the residence of Mrs. Bertha Lowman Huffman and Mrs. Florence Lowman Myers, two of his daughters.

Standing on a slight elevation, a wonderful view of the surrounding valley toward the South and East is afforded.

Without doubt this farm was the scene of the most important historical event ever to have taken place in this section of the state. There on the 29th day of August, 1779, the Battle of Newtown was fought between the British and Indians on one side and a Continental Army under General John Sullivan on the other. The success of the American forces in this contest had far reaching effects, which are well known to all students of local history. So much has been written on the subject of Sullivan's Campaign that further comment would be superfluous.

However, it is not out of place to point out for the information of those unfamiliar with the locality that the carefully prepared British and Indian breastworks and defenses extended along the ridge between William Lowman's house and Baldwin Creek; and thence south across Route 17 as it now runs, for some distance; thence west at a right angle across the road leading to Wellsburg and west along a hog back for quite a distance.



WILLIAM LOWMAN
1820 - 1898



MARY ANN BEERS LOWMAN
1826 - 1901



FIELDS WHERE THE BATTLE TOOK PLACE

When I was a boy, the location of the old trenches could be clearly seen and many an hour has been spent following the plow of the farmer on the fields where the battle took place to gather up arrow heads and rarely a small cannon ball.

The picture shows fields on the William Lowman farm where the actual fighting at the Battle of Newtown took place. It was heavily covered with timber at the time of the battle.

Major Robert M. McDowell, now deceased, who was a cousin of William Lowman made a survey and prepared a map of the battlefield at Lowman which is very interesting. It can be seen in a book published by the State of New York, a copy of which is in the public library. Major McDowell was an army engineer during the war between the States and was with General Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea. He did a fine job on the map.

William Lowman was a successful farmer and spent a long and honorable life within a mile from the place where he was born.

His broad acres of river-bottom lands were well adapted to dairy farming and stock raising which he carried on extensively.

It was profitable in his time to buy up storage cattle from the west or in the home locality and condition them for the market.

The hamlet of Lowman was quite a busy place of business in his time. There was a saw mill, a grist mill

and a distillery located on the west bank of Baldwin Creek just a little north and east of his residence. Power was furnished by a dam in the creek. A road led from the main highway now known as State Route 17 back to the mill. There was a triangular piece of ground where the two roads met.

A wave of enthusiasm swept over Lowman when Lincoln made his call for volunteers in 1861. The citizens of the community showed their enthusiasm and patriotism by erecting a flag pole one hundred feet high on the triangle. It was said that there was almost as much noise at the pole raising as there was at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Newtown in 1879.

There was an interesting incident in connection with the pole raising. It is quite a task to raise a pole one hundred feet long. It was accomplished with some effort. After the pole was in place, it was discovered that those in charge of the job had neglected to put the rope through the pulley at the top to raise and lower the flag.

A young lad by the name of Shearer volunteered to climb the pole and place the rope in position. It was a ticklish job and when the boy got about half way up he could go no farther and came sliding down a much frightened lad.

Asa Parshall, a prominent farmer living down the road toward Chemung, then tied the rope around his waist and undertook the difficult task. He made the climb with no great difficulty. He would climb about twenty feet

and then rest. In this way he got the rope in position and old glory was spread to the breeze.

No doubt Asa Parshall inherited the patriotism of his ancestor Israel Parshall, one of the first settlers in the valley and a brave soldier of the Continental Army, who came from Pennsylvania and was with General Sullivan in the memorable campaign in 1779. The family homestead is the brick house located just west of the Chemung Narrows on route 17.

It is claimed with some authority that the first log house erected by a white settler in Chemung County was built on the William Lowman farm by Isaac Baldwin in 1785. If this is true, it was before the group of settlers headed by William Wynkoop located in 1786 where the hamlet of Chemung now stands. The best authority seems to indicate, however, that Baldwin also came into the Valley the same summer as the others above mentioned.

It can very readily be seen why Baldwin chose his location. He and three of his sons took part in the Battle of Newtown and were familiar with the locality. Another feature was the fact that there was a fine well properly stoned up that had been dug when the British and Indians had a fort there in 1779. Quite a tract of land had been cleared and cropped by the Indians on the river flats where the road now runs between Lowman and Wellsburg, which helped some.

The well can be seen just north of the little cottage that stands just back of the granite marker now located at the intersection of the main road and the road leading to Wellsburg.

There is an iron pump now where the old rope and bucket once served to draw the water.

The commission appointed by the State of New York to lay out the Town of Chemung in 1788 allotted four great lots containing several hundred acres of land to Isaac Baldwin and his sons.

The William Lowman farm was part of their holdings.

The hamlet of Lowman was called Baldwin until 1862 when it was changed to its present name. The creek and the Township of Baldwin still carry the name of that prominent family.

William Lowman and Mary Ann Beers, daughter of Jabez Beers of Elmira, New York, were married on the 13th day of October, 1847. She was born at Wells, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1826, and died at Lowman, New York, February 5, 1901. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and her many acts of charity extended over the entire community where she lived. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 13, 1897, surrounded by a large group of their descendants and other relatives and friends. He died the following spring, April 10, 1898, at his family home. She lived a few years longer, receiving the untiring attention and care of her devoted children to the last.

They were very worthy people and endeared themselves to a large circle of friends and neighbors.

They are buried in Riverside Cemetery Lowman, New York.

They had issue as follows:

1. George Lowman: Born October 1, 1848; died January 3, 1858
2. Lillian R. Lowman: Born February 18, 1851; died December 21, 1931, unmarried.
3. Edward M. Lowman: Born May 8, 1853; died March 2, 1938
4. Mary A. Lowman: Born February 25, 1855; died May 3, 1864
5. Alice P. Lowman: Born December 2, 1858; died April 30, 1864
6. Bertha E. Lowman: Born October 20, 1861; married John T. Huffman of the Town of Chemung, New York, July 30, 1902. He died June 29, 1914, without issue.
7. Florence Lowman: Born September 14, 1863
8. Harry W. Lowman: Born October 8, 1865; died April 4, 1867.

EDWARD MALDEN LOWMAN

Edward Malden Lowman, third child of William and Mary Ann Lowman, was born at the family residence at Lowman, New York.

His father was largely interested in cattle raising and general farming. After the son grew up, he assisted his father in all his enterprises and also engaged in the culture of tobacco. When the D. L. & W. Railroad built its line through the Chemung Valley in 1882, he became its first agent at Lowman which was an important shipping point for agricultural products. He held this position for eighteen years.

In 1891 Jacob Lowman, Jr., died. He was quite a wealthy man, and a great-uncle of E. M. Lowman whom he named one of his principal legatees and one of the executors and trustees under his will. His duties as execu-

tor of that estate and other responsibilities which fell upon him because of the death of his father in 1898 caused him to resign his position with the railroad company. He organized the Lowman Distillery Corporation and revived the production of Old Lowman Rye Whiskey on a large scale. This business was closed down in 1919 with the coming of prohibition after several years of successful operation.

On the 5th day of November, 1879, he married Ines Carr, daughter of John Carr of Monmouth, Illinois. The wedding was held at the bride's home there. Her father was a successful business man in that town. He acquired title to a portion of the farm owned by his uncle, Lyman L. Lowman and built an attractive residence on the property, which is located at the junction of the main highway and the road from Lowman to Wellsburg. The family resided there many years and until he moved to Elmira. The place is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Richard B. Sleeper, and her family.

Edward M. Lowman was born May 8, 1853. His wife, Ines Carr Lowman, was born April 8, 1856. He died March, 1938.

They had issue as follows:

1. Nina Idalene Lowman: Born September 13, 1880; died January 27, 1889.
2. Eleanor Lowman: Born November 3, 1881; died September 5, 1931. She married Hovey E. Copley June 4, 1905. (See the record of their descendants elsewhere in this book under name of Copley.)
3. Donald Jay Lowman: Born November 9, 1886, at Lowman. He married Esther Louise Claflin of Andover, Massachusetts, February 20, 1915. She was born April

9, 1894, at Ballard Vale, Massachusetts. They have children:

Donald Edward Lowman: Born June 1, 1916.

Hazel Agnes Lowman: Born October 20, 1917.

Esther Louise Lowman: Born September 24, 1919.

He received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Purdue, Class of 1909, and lives at Hawthorne, New Jersey.

4. Malden Carr Lowman: Born April 16, 1889 and now resides in Los Angeles, Cal. He married Gertrude Aldridge of Elmira, New York, December 20, 1911. She was born January 28, 1889; died September 29, 1924.

They have children:

Malden C. Lowman, Jr.; Born November 21, 1914.

Ann Lowman: Born June 9, 1916. Married September 4, 1937 to Arthur Campbell of Los Angeles, Cal.

Lois Lowman: Born December 26, 1917.

SECOND MARRIAGE

Edith Turner. No issue.

He is a civil engineer and resides in Los Angeles, California.

5. Edward Louis Lowman: Born January 18, 1891. He married Blanche Salisbury Holman of Trumansburg, New York, January 14, 1922, daughter of Frederick D. Holman a leading citizen of his town. She was born March 26, 1891. They have issue:

Mary Lou Lowman: Born September 2, 1923.

John Carr Lowman: Born February 5, 1926.

He is a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1913, with the degree of Civil Engineer. Mrs. Lowman graduated from Elmira College, Class of 1914. He is a construction engineer and lives in Elmira.

6. Dorothy Ines Lowman: Born May 23, 1893 died September 14, 1937. She married Richard B. Sleeper of

Winchester, Massachusetts in June, 1918. They have issue :

Richard B. Sleeper, Jr.; Born June 24, 1919.

Henry W. Sleeper: Born August 25, 1920.

Ines Lowman Sleeper: Born October 14, 1921.

They reside at Lowman, New York. He is a farmer and conducts a part of the old William Lowman farm.

7. Sarah Elizabeth Lowman: Born October 3, 1895. She married Asaph Bloomfield Hall of Elmira, New York, June 21, 1924. They have issue :

Asaph Hale Hall: Born November 22, 1933.

She graduated from Sweetbriar College, Class of 1918. They reside in Elmira, New York.

FLORENCE LOWMAN MYERS

Florence Lowman Myers was the seventh child of William and Mary Ann Lowman. She was born at the family home at Lowman, New York, on the 14th day of September, 1863.

On the 17th day of October, 1888, she married George B. M. Myers of Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York. He was a son of John L. and Nancy Myers. He died January 18, 1893.

They have issue :

1. Ruth Lowman Myers: Born at Beacon, New York, December 1, 1889. Graduated from Elmira Academy in 1909, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, Class of 1914, Degree of B.M. Was Professor of Music, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., also later at State Normal College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and now is Professor of Music at State Teacher's College, California, Pennsylvania.

2. William Irving Myers: Born at Lowman, New York, December 18, 1891. Married Margarite Troxell of Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1915. She was born October 17, 1891. He graduated from Elmira Academy, Class of 1909, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1914. Received Degree of Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1918.

Was an instructor at Cornell. Made Professor of Farm Management in 1918. In 1933 he was granted leave of absence from Cornell and was one of a group of College Professors who were drafted for Government service by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was made Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, which position he still holds. Their home is Ithaca, New York.

They had issue:

1. Elizabeth Myers: Born April 9, 1916. Received Degree of B.S. from Cornell University in 1935, Degree of M.A. from Ames College in 1936.
2. William Irving Myers, Jr.: Born October 13, 1917; died 1927.
3. Marian Myers: Born February 2, 1919.
4. Ruth Margaret Myers: Born November 21, 1920.
5. Madeline Myers: Born July 22, 1925.

LYMAN L. LOWMAN

Lyman L. Lowman, second child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born on his father's farm in the Town of Chemung on the 3rd day of May, 1822, and died at the City of Elmira, New York, July 25, 1898.

He owned and resided on a farm at Lowman, New York, that was part of the Baldwin Tract and was deeded to him by his father, George Lowman.

The highway leading from Lowman to Wellsburg divided in part his farm and the one east belonging to his brother, William Lowman.

The house on his farm was of the Dutch Cottage type with shingles on the exterior. The main entrance and doorway were unusually attractive. It is still standing. He spent his whole life in Chemung County, except a few years residence at Lawrence, Kansas, following the death of his first wife in 1856. He was interested in a land promotion scheme there with two of his brothers, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that young state, he returned to Chemung County and his farm. In 1859 he married the second time. In 1862 he was postmaster and largely through his influence the name of the post office was changed from Baldwin to Lowman. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace for his town.

He sold his farm to his brother, William Lowman, April 1, 1869, and went to Elmira to live.

He was a kind-hearted, indulgent husband and father.

His first wife was Prudence Allen Cassel whom he married November 4, 1847, at her home at Tioga Centre, New York. She was a daughter of John Cassel and Miriam Allen Cassel of Tioga County, New York.

The Cassels came from York, Pennsylvania, originally. John Cassel, her father, died at Wellsburg, New York, May 3, 1870.

Prudence Cassel Lowman was born at Tioga Centre November 30, 1827, and died at Lowman, New York, November 4, 1856.

They had issue:

Mariam Allen Lowman: Born June 21, 1849; died December 24, 1918.

Susan E. Lowman: Born October 4, 1852; died February 9, 1854.

Magdalena Lowman: Born December 9, 1855; died September 17, 1856.

His second wife was Charity B. Gray, born December 21, 1834 in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Her father was a farmer and lumberman. They were married at Wellsburg, New York, August 18, 1859, and lived on his farm at Lowman, New York. She died at Elmira, New York, September 6, 1906.

They had issue all born on the farm at Lowman, New York:

1. Estella Lowman: Born August 12, 1860; died March 22, 1897. She married Julius R. Johnson June 15, 1887. He died September 30, 1925. They had one child, Delbert Johnson, born May 22, 1888.
2. Gretchen L. Lowman: Born June 17, 1863; died September 14, 1932; unmarried.
3. Jefferson S. Lowman: Born October 13, 1865; married Nora D. Abbott who died August 8, 1911. They had four sons, still living, as follows: Donald, John, Jefferson S., Jr. and Lyman.
4. Esther Lowman: Born May 7, 1868; died April 8, 1899; unmarried.

MARIAM ALLEN LOWMAN

Mariam Allen Lowman, daughter of Lyman L. Lowman and Prudence Cassel Lowman, was born at Lowman, New York, June 21, 1849, and died at Elmira, New York, December 24, 1918.

On the 13th day of October, 1875, she married Charles

F. Roe of Elmira, New York, who was born September 25, 1844 and died October 4, 1920 at Elmira, New York.

He was a member of a prominent family in the county and was a landed proprietor and capitalist.

They had issue, born at Elmira, as follows:

1. Edward L. Roe: Born January 29, 1878; married Anna S. Potter of Elmira, November 15, 1898. She was born November 25, 1879. They have one daughter, Ruth Roe, born March 1, 1906 who married Esley W. Schwartz.
2. Elizabeth Roe: Born April 8, 1880; married Fred A. Brown June 12, 1929. He was born March 4, 1874. They have no children and reside in Hollywood, California.
3. Lenna Roe: Born September 24, 1881; married Edgar A. Thomas October 12, 1904. He was born August 21, 1882. They have children:

Charles Roe Thomas: Born December 1, 1913.

Audrey Thomas: Born May 1, 1916.

The family lives in Los Angeles, California.

4. John Charles Roe: Born July 17, 1887; married October 16, 1912 Ethel Young of Elmira, New York. They have a daughter, Helen Jane Roe, born in Elmira January 12, 1916. They reside in Elmira, New York.

CYNTHIA LOWMAN

Cynthia Lowman, third child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born at Lowman, New York, March 4, 1824, and died at Elmira, New York, December 4, 1874. She married first, Thomas Jefferson Brooks of Elmira, New York, a member of a well-known Chemung County family. He was born October 18, 1816, and died September 29, 1857. They were married September 3, 1844; and second, Orson Fitch of Elmira, New York—no issue.

She had one child by Brooks named

ROSAMOND LILLIS BROOKS

Rosamond Lillis Brooks was born February 11, 1847, and died March 11, 1923, at Elmira, New York. Rosamond Brooks married Samuel Murray Tubbs October 25, 1865. He was a farmer, and they lived on the Lowman Road about three miles east of the City of Elmira. He was born March 31, 1835, and died February 15, 1900.

They had issue as follows:

1. Susie Brooks Tubbs: Born August 25, 1866; died March 6, 1868.
2. Mary Alice Tubbs: Born October 1, 1872.
3. Frances Brooks Tubbs: Born May 23, 1875.
4. Helen Rosamond Tubbs: Born December 8, 1877.

MARY ALICE TUBBS

Mary Alice Tubbs, second child of Samuel M. Tubbs and Rosamond Brooks Tubbs, married Jacob George Zimmerman of Elmira, New York, January 8, 1896. They have issue:

Helen Frances Zimmerman: Born May 29, 1897.

Karolena R. Zimmerman: Born November 24, 1901. She married Lewis E. Rhoades June 25, 1935, at Elmira, New York. Helen Zimmerman is a teacher in the public schools of Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Rhoades is an Assistant Professor at Elmira College.

HELEN ROSAMOND TUBBS

Helen Rosamond Tubbs, daughter of Samuel M. and Rosamond Lillis Tubbs, married first, William R. Compton at Elmira, New York, April 27, 1899. He was born April 8, 1860, at Horseheads, New York and died at Elmira, New York, April 28, 1912; married second, Orson

Culver Richard of Hudson Falls, New York, November 15, 1922.

She has one son :

William Randall Compton, Jr. : Born July 9, 1902, at Horseheads, New York. He married Beulah Claire Brusie at Rochester, New York, August 20, 1925. He has degrees from Albany Law School and Harvard University and Doctor of Laws from Cornell University. He is now a Law Professor at George Washington University and resides in Washington, D. C.

JOHN GEORGE LOWMAN

John George Lowman, fourth child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born in the Town of Chemung April 28, 1826, and died at Lowman, New York, March 23, 1910. He married Susan Carpenter, daughter of Jesse Carpenter, October 25, 1854. She was born at Lowman, New York, January 6, 1829, and died there August 6, 1914.

They are buried in Riverside Cemetery. They spent most of their lives on the farm where he was born.

Early in their married life they lived for a time in the state of Kansas and then at Saginaw, Michigan, where he was engaged in the lumber business. Later they moved to Norfolk, Virginia, but finally settled down on the farm where his father and grandfather had lived before him. He was active in politics on the Republican side and represented the Town of Chemung on the Board of Supervisors for several years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination the first time for President of the United States. Lincoln's election was a turning point in the political and civil history of this country. His wife, Susan



JOHN G. LOWMAN
SON OF GEORGE LOWMAN AND GRANDSON
OF JACOB LOWMAN, SR. AND GREAT-
GRANDSON OF GEORGE LOWMAN
OF MIDDLETOWN, PA.



OLD BALDWIN FAMILY CEMETERY

Carpenter, was descended from the well-known Carpenter family, early pioneer settlers in Chemung County. The Carpenter farm was located about one-half mile west of Lowman on the road leading to Elmira. Severe fighting during the Battle of Newtown in 1779 took place on this farm, and it is said that some of those who took part in the fight are now resting in a small burial plot located on the crest of the knoll just north of the highway crossing the Carpenter farm, now owned by Abner C. Wright.

They had issue:

1. Thomas Baldwin Lowman: Born August 23, 1857; died February 23, 1858.
2. Clara Lowman: Born February 18, 1859.
3. Jesse C. Lowman: Born March 13, 1862; died March 20, 1933; unmarried.
4. Nettie E. Lowman: Born May 25, 1865; died January 18, 1889; unmarried.

Clara Lowman married Daniel W. Grace, November 25, 1891. They have two children:

1. Alice Marian Grace: Born October 1, 1895.
2. Leslie Lowman Grace: Born May 27, 1898.

The enclosure shown in the picture is the burial plot of several members of the pioneer family headed by Isaac Baldwin. In 1786 Baldwin and his sons were in possession of several hundred acres of land near what later was known as Baldwin Creek. The creek, the hamlet of Baldwin (now named Lowman) and a township were named for the family. Among others Waterman Baldwin, known as "Watt", famous Indian fighter and guide as well as "Falling Feather" the Indian squaw, a daughter of Chief Cornplanter, are buried on the plot. Just

over the brow of the hill shown in the picture there is a slight ravine and tradition relates that the British and Indians fled through this ravine toward what is now the City of Elmira, then known as the Indian Village of Kanaweola, after the battle of Newtown.

HOVEY EVERITT LOWMAN

Hovey Everitt Lowman, the sixth child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born at Lowman, New York, March 3, 1829, and died at Waverly, New York, April 27, 1872, and is buried in Riverside Cemetery.

When he had completed an academic education, he entered the newspaper field as a novice. He was connected with the Elmira Republican for several years.

This paper was the organ of the Whig political party and was under very able management. It exerted a strong influence in the community and was an ideal place for a young man to acquire experience and training in the newspaper field.

In 1845 it was purchased by S. B. and C. G. Fairman, two prominent newspaper men of the period.

About 1854 Lathrop Baldwin, Jr., and Hovey E. Lowman acquired the ownership of the publication. Its political affiliation shifted from the Whig party to the Know-Nothing party which was rampant at that time. That party's slogan of "America for Americans" and "anti-popery" propaganda appealed to the voters for a time, but like all political movements with one idea soon died out.

With the collapse of the Know-Nothing party, the Elmira Republican also blew up.

In 1856 Hovey Everitt Lowman and his brothers,

John G. Lowman and Lyman L. Lowman, went to Kansas to seek fame and fortune in that new territory.

Bleeding Kansas, as it was then called, was going through a desperate and bloody struggle. There were two distinct groups, both trying to dominate and get control of the State Government. One side was for slavery and the other side anti-slavery. This conflict went on for some years. Settlers rushed in from Missouri and Southern slave states and from New England and other parts of the North, each supporting their side of the argument.

Hovey E. Lowman, young, brilliant and forceful with a ready pen, fitted into the picture perfectly.

He, with others, established a newspaper in Lawrence, Kansas, called the Kansas State Journal. The paper prospered and fought valiantly to keep slavery out of Kansas.

Most of the outrages in the territory were on the pro-slavery side, but John Brown, of historical fame, with his band of followers, murdered and mutilated some pro-slavery men. This act stimulated greater efforts by the "free state" faction to maintain their position, and a like effort on the part of the slavery side.

The Civil War came on while the slavery question was still paramount in Kansas.

Military operations there were mostly confined to a guerrilla form of warfare.

William C. Quantrell, leader of a Missouri irregular force of men numbering about 300, on August 21, 1863, raided Lawrence, Kansas, and within a few hours shot 160 of the citizens of that ill-fated town, burned almost all its buildings, pillaged and made off with all personal

property they could carry and left death and destruction behind. The office of the Kansas State Journal was particularly an object of attack. Its presses and all other equipment were totally destroyed, and Hovey E. Lowman's business partner, J. C. Trask, was shot to death.

Hovey E. Lowman and his family miraculously escaped personal injury, but he was left nothing to show for the labor that had built up one of the most successful and popular journals of the West at that time.

The family concealed themselves in the cellar of their home when they heard the cruel raiders coming into the town. The door to the cellar was covered by another door leading to the kitchen of the house. The kitchen door was standing open and the raiders were misled into the belief that there was no cellar under the house and did not find the family.

Rita Lowman was a baby but a few months old at the time and her mother kept her quiet by feeding her while the wild desperados were ransacking the house above them. They hurriedly set fire to all the beds in the house and went on their way thinking that the flames would complete the destruction of the premises.

The colored servant hid in the ash barrel behind the house and as soon as the men left she rushed upstairs and put out the flames before they had made much of a start.

The news of the Lawrence massacre swept over the East and relatives there after anxious days got word that his family were safe but his fate was unknown. Glad news of his safety soon followed. He had joined in organizing a posse to drive the marauders back into Missouri. Helpless and discouraged Hovey E. Lowman was

.

persuaded to go to Flint, Michigan, and join his brother, John G. Lowman, in a lumber venture there, after the raid.

After a few years at Saginaw and Flint, Michigan, the lure of the West was once again upon him.

He settled his family at Waverly, New York, in the fine old Bristol homestead on Chemung Street, the girlhood home of his wife, and accepted the position as editor of the Leavenworth Daily Times at Leavenworth, Kansas.

He made periodical visits to his family who stayed in Waverly. Finally, however, he was obliged to return to his home, broken in health, worn and fatigued with the exciting events he had passed through, expecting to permanently remain with them and enjoy in peace and quiet the repose he so much needed. He arrived home on the evening of the 22nd of September, 1872.

Here, with all the care his family and a large circle of friends could give him—with the best of medical attendance—a career which ordinarily would just be entering into full stride was closed by his death on the 27th day of September, 1872, at the age of forty-four years.

He left behind him an account of the Lawrence Massacre expressed in words that only a man who had gone through the terrible ordeal of trying to save a wife and four small children from death at the hands of a band of ruffians could have penned. He was well armed, and as he crouched there in his cellar, he fully resolved that if discovered he would make his enemies pay dearly for their crimes. He was but one man before a mob of desperate characters. It almost seems that Divine Power must have saved them from death.

The account in part follows:

"Day was just breaking. The City was fated—so it would seem. Her citizens never slept more peacefully, never believed in their security more profoundly than upon that beautiful August morning. The band rode rapidly on toward the central streets of the city.

"Two men, however, left the main body, and galloped swiftly up the road to the Reverend Mr. Snyder's house. The preacher, a strong abolitionist, was up and in his cow yard, which was located along the road. They halted as soon as they came within close pistol range and without warning began to fire at him.

"Their aim was deadly; he fell the first discharge, pierced in a vital part, and expired in a few minutes. He was the first victim of the unparalleled slaughter which followed.

"On Massachusetts Avenue just beyond the point where the business buildings terminated there was located a small camp of recruits, enlisted for the Fourteenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers.

"There were twenty two of them; nearly all young men; many of them mere boys. They were without arms or ammunition. The head of the column of bushwhackers burst upon their camp like a thunder crash. Simultaneously the assault was opened on the houses beyond. A few recruits escaped from their tents and ran. Enough of their assailants turned aside to ride them down. The main body rushed on up the street.

"In less time than it has taken to relate it, eighteen of those poor striplings, dressed in soldiers' clothes, lay within a few yards of each other, weltering in gore, dead and dying.

"The sharp ring of three hundred revolvers fired continuously, mingled with the demoniac yells, uttered in chorus, of three hundred devils let loose from Pandemonium, and the roar of the hoofs of as many horses thundering up the street was the first notice the half-slumbering and half-waking citizens had of the coming of their fiendish foes. The dwellers along that street were stricken with terror.

"Many, half clad, ran from their houses wildly into the death storm which raged along either line of that flying column. Mothers and wives followed on the hopeless mission of rescuing their sons and husbands. The wrath of the bushmen was as relentless as their aim was unerring and deadly. They heeded not the voice of imploring women nor the cry for mercy uttered by the men. Premised with terrible oaths they sped the fatal bullet to brain and heart.

"Above the din of firearms and the horrible chorus of yells and oaths, was heard the despairing shrieks of the mothers and wives whose loved ones had been butchered in their presence.

"Dr. Griswold and Mr. Baker fell near each other, and conversed together about their injuries when the demons passed far enough away to make it safe for them to do so. By and by, however, a party rode near them and discovered life in one of the bodies lying prone and ghastly on the ground.

"From their conversation they were evidently the same men who had so savagely and fiendishly shot these unarmed, unresisting prisoners.

"One said to the others, 'Fred, one of them damned nigger thieving abolitionists ain't dead yet; go and kill him.' 'Fred' rode forward. The horse halted. The pistol cracked sharply. The inhuman monster then rode away. Mr. Baker being a strong man, after weeks of anxious nursing recovered to tell the experience. And now let it be written in the history of the times that 'Fred' was but an average sample of the whole band of 300 under Quantrell that morning. Let it also be written that they were white men, that they were reared in a country radiant with the light of Christian Civilization!"

Hovey Everitt Lowman and Harriett Bristol, his wife, had issue as follows:

1. Cora Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, July 11, 1858: died at Waverly, New York December 3, 1888. She married Fred E. Lyford, a prominent banker of Waverly, New York, September 19, 1877. They had issue:

1. Winifred Lyford born June 13, 1878.
 2. Charles Lyford born October 14, 1882.
 3. Percy Lyford born August 7, 1884.
2. Henry Bristol Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, January 5, 1860. He disappeared in the West about 25 years ago without trace.
 3. Hovey Everitt Lowman, Jr.: Born at Lawrence, Kansas, January 11, 1861. Died at Binghamton, New York December 16, 1937. He married Grace La Mont at Waverly, New York, December 28, 1885. She was born July 7, 1866 and died at Binghamton, New York, December 1, 1934. They had issue:
 1. Marjorie Lowman: Born August 11, 1892. She married Wakeman Sherwood August 25, 1915. They have a son, Walker L. Sherwood, born June 6, 1918. The family live in Port Dickinson, New York. He is a civil engineer with a degree from Cornell University, Class of 1913.
 2. Everitt Allen Lowman: Born October 22, 1893.
 4. Rita Lowman: Born at Lawrence, Kansas, May 27, 1862, died in Waverly, New York, November, 1935. She never married. She was an infant in arms during the massacre at Lawrence in 1863 and was in the cellar with her parents and sister and brothers during the raid.
 5. Nathan Bristol Lowman: Born at Lawrence, Kansas, February 11, 1864, died at Buffalo, New York, in the fall of 1936. He married Lena De Forest. They had one child, Natalee Lowman, born February 22, 1890. She married William Hise. No issue. Now living at Lake Side, New York.
 6. Charles Edward Lowman: Born at Waverly, New York, January 8, 1866. He was last heard from in Salt Lake City more than 40 years ago and is no doubt now dead.

EDWARD S. LOWMAN

Edward S. Lowman, eighth child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born on the farm of his father at Lowman, New York, April 5, 1832, and died there March 29, 1863.

He married Clementine Judson, daughter of General William R. Judson, a prominent citizen of Elmira, New York, and Fort Scott, Kansas. The marriage took place at the home of her father in Elmira on the 20th day of January, 1857.

She was born at Elmira, New York, December 25, 1836, and died there April 18, 1866. They had one child, William Judson Lowman, born at Elmira, New York, January 7, 1860. He was last heard from October 7, 1893, at Taos, New Mexico, where he was prospecting for gold. It was supposed that he became lost in the mountains and died from exposure, but no trace of him was ever found. He never married. He was brought up by his grandfather, William R. Judson, his father and mother having both died when he was a young child.

Edward S. Lowman got his education in the local country school and the academic school at Elmira. He studied law in a law office and was admitted to the Chemung County Bar in 1856. After becoming a lawyer, he was associated with Rufus King in the practice of his profession at Elmira, New York. At the time of his marriage, his father-in-law, William R. Judson, had important business interests at Fort Scott, Kansas. Soon after that time, he began the practice of law in Fort Scott, and took a prominent part in the political activities of

that part of the State of Kansas during the next few years.

There was a great struggle between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery followers in Kansas during those years. Because of his great ability as a speaker and organizer, he had much influence. Those who were in a position to know have expressed the opinion that his untimely death in 1863 cut short a brilliant political career.

Col. Judson organized the 6th Regiment of Kansas Cavalry and was commissioned September 10, 1861, as its commander. The Regiment had a wonderful war record along the Kansas frontier and Col. Judson became a Brigadier General in the Union forces.

In 1862 Edward S. Lowman developed tuberculosis and was obliged to return to his father's home in Lowman. In spite of strenuous efforts to regain his health, he slowly lost ground and died at his old home in March, 1863.

His early death, for he was only 31 years old, caused much grief to his family and many relatives and friends.

In the political campaign during the fall before his death, he delivered what is said to have been a wonderful speech in the hamlet of Lowman in support of President Lincoln and his policies. He stood on the porch of his brother, William Lowman's residence, and addressed several hundred people who had gathered on the lawn to hear him. Although suffering from an insidious disease, he displayed much vigor and fire and was truly eloquent. There was many a tear shed that afternoon by those who heard him and knew that he had but a short time to live. Thus ended a life that gave much promise of service for mankind.

PHEBE LOWMAN

Phebe Lowman, ninth child of George and Lillis Lowman, was born on her father's farm February 21, 1834, and died April, 1910, in Elmira, New York. She married Clarence B. Goodwin at Lowman, New York, August 22, 1860. He was born at Chemung, New York, April 29, 1834, and died at Elmira May ----, 1909.

They had issue:

1. Hovey H. Goodwin: Born November 19, 1861. He is unmarried.
2. Hattie L. Goodwin: Born March 1, 1863; died February 3, 1925; unmarried.

CYNTHIA LOWMAN

Cynthia Lowman, fourth child of Jacob and Huldah (Bosworth) Lowman, was born in a log house located on her father's farm in the Town of Chemung about one-half mile east of the hamlet of Lowman on the 20th day of August, 1802. She married Dr. Hovey Everitt of Litchfield County, Connecticut, at her father's house in Lowman, New York, on the 27th day of September, 1825. He was born at Sharon, Connecticut, December 25, 1800, and died at Chemung, New York, December 21, 1861. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John G. Copley, in Elmira, New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1876. Both are buried in Riverside Cemetery near Lowman. He was a member of the well known New England family of Everitts which has produced many preachers, educators, and statesmen.

Their union was indeed a very romantic one. The house where Miss Cynthia lived was located in a beautiful valley, the Valley of the Chemung. Her father was

the leading citizen in the community. His house was surrounded by massive farm buildings, very typical of a Pennsylvania Dutchman's layout.

One afternoon in the late summer of 1824, Doctor Hovey Everitt, a graduate of Yale College Class of 1823, and a qualified physician and surgeon, carrying his sheepskin in his port manteau and his lancet and the other tools of his profession in his saddle bags, appeared on horseback in front of the residence of Jacob Lowman, Senior, at Lowman, New York.

He had left his home in Connecticut and turned toward the West and the setting sun to find a place to locate and pursue his profession.

Friends had advised him of the beauties of the new country along the Chemung River and the great need for young professional men in that community. He resolved to go there.

As he rode along on his journey, log cabins were the rule, but he saw, at last, a large frame residence, surrounded by fine grounds, and substantial farm buildings. Being greatly impressed he resolved:

“Here shall young genius wing his eagle flight
Rich dew drops shaking from his plumes of light”.

He dismounted and slowly climbed the steps leading to the front entrance of the house. In answer to his knock, a young colored maid came to admit him. Upon his inquiring if the master of the house was at home he was told that he was not but that Miss Cynthia was in. He was invited to enter. Thus they met face to face. The young doctor related how he had left his home in New England, in a spirit of adventure and enterprise,



RES. DR. HOVEY EVERETT, CHEMUNG

hoping to find a promising location for the practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon. He said he had been attracted by the beauties of the neighborhood and wondered what the opportunities might be for him to settle in the vicinity.

Miss Cynthia told him that there was a young doctor already in the community, but that there was pressing need for a school teacher of education to take charge of their rapidly growing school.

She advised him to wait until her father, Jacob Lowman, came to the house, which would be very shortly and then he could talk with him about the prospects.

On his return to his home, Jacob Lowman met the young man, and it was finally arranged for him to take charge of the school. It was felt that being a graduate of Yale College he would be a fine acquisition to the community as a teacher.

Opposite is the residence of Dr. Hovey Everitt. It was erected in 1827. The grade of the road has been changed and the house considerably altered with the passing of the years.

When I first knew it the house and grounds were outstanding. The property passed out of the hands of the Everitt family some years ago and you would not recognize the fine home as it was built and shown in the picture taken in 1853, from the present structure although the frame is the same.

He was to practice his profession as a doctor when it did not conflict with his school work. It is not known at this time how much of an educator he proved to be, but as a school master, he ran true to form by marrying the trustee's daughter within the year. The happy wedding day was September 27, 1825. Cynthia

Lowman was the youngest daughter and the family pet. The marriage proved a happy one and led to many years of prosperous and contented family life. The two young people were especially adapted to each other.

Her father was financially well to do and was glad to give the young couple a start in life.

He built them a frame house on the Stage lot owned by him a mile or so down the river road toward Chemung. They spent all the years of their married life there. When he died, Jacob Lowman willed the place to his daughter, Cynthia. It stands in a fine location. There is a break in the hog-back or ridge just opposite the house. Through this gap a fine view of the hills, river, and wide sweeping flat lands is afforded. It was historical ground.

Only a few years before the Everitts settled there, and while there was nothing but forest in the locality, a regiment of soldiers of the Continental Army commanded by Colonel Hubley of General Sullivan's Expedition slowly moved along the north bank of the river expecting at any moment to be confronted by hostile savages. There were no roads then, but the Indian trails, which had been beaten down by the feet of traveling tribesmen for hundreds of years. The Indians were in hiding behind the west side of the ridge just opposite the place where the Everitt house now stands, watching the approaching men.

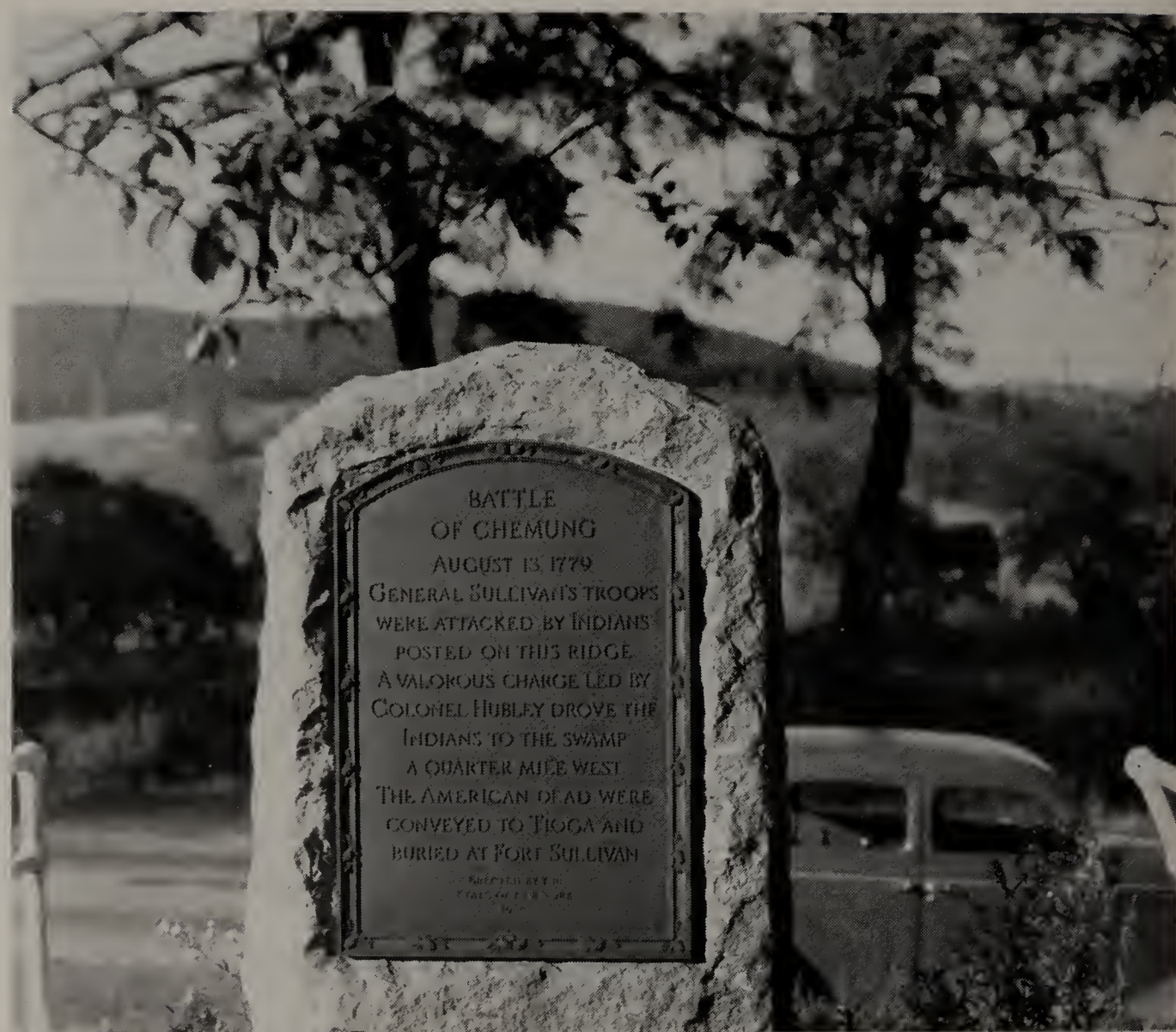
As the white soldiers reached a point where the ground is practically level at the foot of the hill the concealed savages opened up a deadly fire. The Pennsylvania troops under Hubley sprang to cover, and then charged up the hill in full force, shouting as they went.



DOCTOR HOVEY EVERITT
1800-1861



CYNTHIA LOWMAN EVERITT
1802-1876



The Indians turned and ran toward the west carrying their dead and wounded with them. When things quieted down, it was found that six of the Pennsylvanians, a sergeant, a drummer, and four privates had been killed on the spot. A guide, eight soldiers, an adjutant and two officers of higher rank were wounded. The dead and the wounded were moved down the river by boat and horse to Tioga Point for treatment and burial.

Shown is a picture of the ridge on the old homestead of Cynthia Lowman Everitt where Col. Hubley's men fell during the battle of Chemung, August 13, 1779. The hill was then covered by a virgin forest of tall pines.

Those were stirring times as compared to the peaceful life of the quiet country doctor who later lived there.

For years there has been a small shack standing on top of the ridge at a point that was right in the center of the fight before described.

It has been a favorite place for picnics and for those seeking restful repose. The State of New York has placed a bronze tablet on a proper stone to mark the spot where Hubley's brave men fought and died.

This picture shows the marker placed by the State of New York to indicate the location of the Battle of Chemung on August 13th, 1779.

Col. Adam Hubley's Regiment of Pennsylvania Germans made a gallant charge up a steep hill against a large force of Indians who were led by Rowland Montour, a Seneca Chief, and a member of the renowned Indian family of Montour.

Doctor Everitt was the perfect type of the old-time country family doctor. The medical profession had not advanced in his time to the present day standards. Then bleeding and calomel were in vogue.

Doctor Everitt being a college graduate kept abreast of the times and eagerly adopted progressive methods as soon as they were properly vouched for. He always kept his office and home in the country, but his practice extended in all directions for many miles.

Usually on horseback but sometimes in a one-horse gig, he responded to calls from both rich and poor at all times, either day or night. Roads were bad in his time.

This is a picture of Doctor Hovey Everitts' one-horse gig. It is still in the possession of Hovey Everitt Copley, his grandson, now living at Lowman, N. Y. The sight of this gig brought comfort and hope to many a sick person in pioneer days in Chemung County.

His personal popularity was very great. He was rarely without a pipe and his jolly Yankee wit and stories no doubt did much to revive the spirits of discouraged patients.

He was prosperous and a good business man and early acquired several hundred acres of good timber and farm lands adjoining the home farm owned by his wife. He was charitable and at his granary and well-stored larder the poor ever found solace and renewed hope for the future.

He died very suddenly at about seven o'clock in the morning of December 21, 1861, of apoplexy. His death was a great loss to the community. His funeral was very largely attended by people in all walks of life. His widow survived him for a few years.

They had issue as follows:

1. Huldah Mable Everitt: Born July 14, 1826, at Chemung, New York; married Oliver P. Terry at her father's



house in Chemung May 19, 1852. She died October 6, 1856, without issue.

2. Samuel E. Everitt: Born at Chemung, New York, February 13, 1829; died at Elmira, New York, November 28, 1911. He never married. He was a farmer.
3. Esther Mary Everitt: Born at Chemung, New York October 16, 1831. She married Henry B. Jenkins, September 18, 1861, and died at Elmira, New York, July 15, 1917, without issue.
4. Laurinda Ann Everitt: Born at Chemung, New York, June 14, 1834; married Edward Earl Van Dyne October 14, 1857, at her father's house in Chemung, New York. She died in Troy, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1921.
5. Jacob Lowman Everitt: Born at Chemung, New York, April 22, 1837; died at Elmira, New York, June 25, 1919. He never married. He was a druggist in Elmira, and a physician by profession.
6. Sarah Frances Everitt: Born at Chemung, New York February 1, 1840; married Major John G. Copley November 13, 1867, at her father's house in Chemung, New York. She died in Elmira, New York, on the 24th day of April, 1921.

LAURINDA ANN EVERITT

Laurinda Ann Everitt, fourth child of Doctor Hovey and Cynthia Lowman Everitt of Chemung, New York, in general appearance and disposition greatly favored her Lowman ancestors. While she was gentle and amiable, she had opinions of her own and quietly accomplished the things for which she had a fixed desire. Her husband, Edward Earl Van Dyne, was born at Lyons Farms, New Jersey, February 15, 1827, and died at Troy, Pennsylvania, in 1900. In his early youth he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. Her father, Doctor Hovey

Everitt, was very well to do financially for his time. He assisted his daughter's husband to establish himself in the tannery business shortly after their marriage. They took up their residence at Troy, Pennsylvania, where the supply of hemlock bark was abundant and there they spent long and useful lives.

Edward E. Van Dyne was public spirited and most completely filled the role of the good citizen. When the State of Pennsylvania was invaded prior to the Battle of Gettysburg, he volunteered for service in response to the call of the Governor of the State. He was much engrossed in his business pursuits and acquired a comfortable fortune.

Naturally reserved in manner he was not an unfriendly man to those whom he knew. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and was liberal in his support of charity and all projects for the betterment of his home community.

Their home was marked for its hospitality, and they exerted a wide influence for the finer things of life. His devotion to his wife and children was very marked. His widow survived him for several years and maintained her home in Troy, Pennsylvania, in comfort and abundance on means his industry and skill had provided.

They had issue as follows:

1. Mable Van Dyne: Born January 9, 1860; died January 8, 1872.
2. Edward Everitt Van Dyne: Born at Troy, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1861; died there June 22, 1922. He married Louise Wilson of Alba, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1883. She died August , 1937, at Fall River, Massachusetts. They are buried in the cemetery at Troy, Pennsylvania. E. E. Van Dyne was a prominent and successful

business man and always resided at Troy, Pennsylvania. When he was a young man, he went into the leather business with his father and he occupied an outstanding position in the social and business life of the community.

They had issue:

1. Edward Van Dyne: Born December 20, 1886; died September 30, 1887.
2. Henry B. Van Dyne: Born March 23, 1889. He graduated from Dartmouth and is now in the gasoline distributing business very extensively in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern Tier of New York. He married Dorothy Nearing October 10, 1912. She was born April 4, 1888. They have two children: A son, Edward born September 25, 1913 and a daughter, Mary, born October 28, 1916.
3. Elizabeth Van Dyne, daughter of E. E. and Louise Wilson Van Dyne, was born at Troy, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1892. She married Everitt B. Mills, a merchant of Fall River, Massachusetts, June 21, 1916. They have children as follows: Louise, Ruth, Everitt, and Elizabeth Ann all of Fall River, Massachusetts.
3. Henry Van Dyne: Born December 31, 1866; died January 18, 1868.
4. Laurinda Van Dyne: Born December 22, 1872. She married Dr. John W. Phillips of Troy, Pennsylvania November 15, 1905. He died March 12, 1925. He was a successful practitioner, and his early death was a great loss to his family and the community. They had two children:
 1. Eleanor Laurinda Phillips: Born July 30, 1908; died March 11, 1923, and Frances Louise Phillips, born June 22, 1911. She graduated from Connecticut College in the Class of 1937.

5. Frederick E. Van Dyne: Born October 10, 1874; died November 4, 1912. He married Mabel Donna Swan of Elmira February 5, 1908. They had one child:

1. Mabel Van Dyne: Born June 15, 1910, who married Thor Lundgren, a graduate of Syracuse University, Class of 1935. She graduated from Stetson University, Class of 1934. They were married in 1935 and live at Caldwell, New Jersey. They have a son, Benjamin Eric Lundgren.

SARAH FRANCES EVERITT

Sarah Frances Everitt, sixth child of Doctor Hovey and Cynthia Lowman Everitt, was of dark complexion and very kind and placid. She greatly favored the Everitt family in general appearance. She was the youngest of the family and very devoted to her mother. Her husband, Major John Gilbert Copley, was a veteran of the Civil War and lost an arm at the Second Battle of Bull Run in 1862. He was a member of the Eighty-Sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was born in the Town of Sanford, Broome County, New York, March 30, 1839. The family moved to Chemung County while he was still young and they lived on a farm "up the plank road", later residing on South Main Street, Elmira. He died at Fulton, in the State of Washington, September 25, 1898. On returning from the war, he took an active part in veterans' affairs and was elected Vice Commander of the G. A. R., New York Department. He enjoyed great personal popularity and was familiarly known as "Gil." Copley. He held the office of School Commissioner for Chemung County for several years.

In 1870 he was elected Chemung County Clerk and was re-elected three years later. He became interested

in mining claims near Fulton, Washington, and went West to look after his business interests shortly after he completed his second term as County Clerk. His family remained in Elmira where he always received a warm welcome on the occasion of his none too frequent visits.

They had issue as follows:

1. Hovey Everitt Copley: Born on the old Everitt farm at Chemung, New York, May 2, 1869.
2. Harry G. Copley: Born at Elmira, New York, July 28, 1873; died January 31, 1875.
3. Frances Cynthia Copley: Born at Elmira, New York, October 10, 1875. She married Frederick R. Orcutt of Elmira, New York, April 24, 1901. He was born October 20, 1876; died January 23, 1930. There was no issue.

HOVEY E. COPLEY

Hovey E. Copley, son of Sarah Frances Everitt and Major John G. Copley, married Eleanor M. Lowman, daughter of Edward M. Lowman of Lowman, New York, June 4, 1905, and after a bridal trip they began house-keeping on the old Jacob Lowman homestead at Lowman, New York, which had been the home of the groom for some years. Jacob Lowman, Senior, was their common ancestor, they being distant cousins.

Mr. Copley in addition to running his farm was clerk in the office of the Chemung County Clerk for several years until he was elected County Clerk in 1917 and served as such for a period of six years.

He served the County of Chemung as Member of Assembly for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926.

He has been Secretary of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Elmira, New York, for several years. He still

maintains his residence on the old Lowman Homestead farm at Lowman, New York. His wife, Eleanor Lowman Copley, was born November 3, 1881, and died September 5, 1931.

They had issue as follows:

1. John Gilbert Copley: Born at Lowman, New York, August 22, 1907. He married Harriet Ball, daughter of Henry K. Ball of Elmira, New York, on the 20th day of September, 1930. She was born September 5, 1905. He graduated from Princeton University, Class of 1929 as a civil engineer and is now employed by the Elmira City Water Board, which has charge of the water system of the City. His wife graduated from Elmira College, Class of 1929. They have children as follows:
 1. John Gilbert Copley, Jr.: Born July 5, 1931.
 2. Eleanor Copley: Born November 20, 1932.
2. Mary Elizabeth Copley: Born at Lowman, New York, October 19, 1914. She is a graduate of Elmira College, Class of 1936. She married Jason Knapp of Elmira, New York, June 12, 1937. He was born October 17, 1908, and graduated from Colgate University in the Class of 1930. They live on the Lowman Homestead farm at Lowman, New York. They have a daughter.
 1. Julia Knapp: Born February 26, 1938.

JACOB LOWMAN, JUNIOR

Jacob Lowman, Junior, fifth child of Jacob and Huldah Bosworth Lowman, was born on his father's homestead on the 3rd day of December, 1817, and died at Lowman, New York, April 9, 1891. He was the child of their old age. He never married and is buried in Riverside Cemetery. He was an infant when the family moved from the log house where he was born to the new frame

residence that had been built by his father, and which is still standing. It will thus be seen that he never experienced the privations and hardships suffered by his older brother George and his sisters Laurinda, Esther, and Cynthia during pioneer days. He was rather short in stature, heavy set, and had blue eyes, ruddy complexion and brown hair. It was said that he favored his mother's family, the Bosworths, in general personal appearance. He had great physical strength and power of endurance. His father died in 1840 when he was just past twenty-two years of age.

By his father's will he acquired the fine, old Lowman homestead and much other property.

More important he inherited also the capacity and ability of that hardy old pioneer settler, Jacob Lowman, Senior. He began very early in life to accumulate a fortune and eventually became the largest landed proprietor in Chemung County.

From the profits of his farms and other business enterprises, he continued to buy property until he had more than four thousand acres of productive farm lands in Chemung County when he died.

He also conducted large lumbering operations in the valley and owned several grist mills. In conjunction with George S. Lowman, a cousin, he operated successfully a distillery plant at Lowman, New York, where they made a brand widely known as "Old Lowman Rye Whiskey" after a formula held in the family since pioneer days. The latter business was discontinued during the war between the States on account of the prohibitive tax levied by the Federal Government.

Jacob Lowman, Junior, was also one of the first men in this region to be interested in the tobacco industry. To his ability and enterprise is due in no small degree not only the raising of tobacco in the valley of the Chemung, but also the beginning of the trade in that product which later grew to large proportions in the City of Elmira.

Together with the elder John Brand, he established the first tobacco warehouse in Elmira and was for a long time one of its principal owners.

His wealth and long and active life led him into many enterprises outside of farming. A familiar figure on the streets of Elmira for many years he was well and favorably known by a large circle of acquaintances. He was a staunch Republican, but never sought public office; although he was active politically in both his home town and in Chemung County.

He was a kind-hearted man and very fond of children. On his many trips to his farms, he usually rode in an old-time buckboard type of wagon with from one to three small children as guests. I made many such trips with him, which usually ended with a big supper in the enormous dining room at his home. It never seemed to make any difference whether there were five or twenty guests who had dropped in at meal time. The food was sure to be good and very plentiful.

He was born and always lived in sight of the fields where the Battle of Newtown between General Sullivan's Continental Soldiers, the British, under Col. Butler, and the Indians, under Brant, the great Chief of the Iroquois, was fought August 29, 1779.

Many of Sullivan's soldiers returned and settled in

the valley after the Revolutionary War ended. From them he had often heard the story of the fight and became thoroughly familiar with its details. The general public took but little interest in the event until just a few years before the one hundredth anniversary of the affair was approaching. One summer evening in 1875 in the Lockwood store at Wellsburg, Richard C. Lockwood, Jacob Lowman, Jr., and William M. Gregg of Elmira were carrying on one of those typical country store confabs; the talk finally drifted around to the question of the propriety and feasibility of having a Centennial celebration on the field where the battle took place. They became very enthusiastic about the proposition, and so history again repeated itself and an important undertaking was started around the old stove, the cracker barrel, and the sawdust box always to be seen in a country store. They took their friends Stephen T. Arnot and Judge Ariel S. Thurston of Elmira into their confidence and got a hearty response. Thus began the movement which culminated in the glorious and impressive ceremony held August 29, 1879 to commemorate the Battle of Newtown.

The little Indian village that stood by the river at the foot of the hill where the Sullivan Monument now stands and near the ford across the Chemung River was referred to by General Sullivan as "Newtown" in his official report to Congress. Thus came the name of the battle. The State of New York has placed a proper marker along the highway that now runs through the place where the village once stood. After the battle the British and Indians retreated across the ford to the south side of the river and this same ford was used for many years by the white settlers.

There is still a highway leading from Maple Avenue to the crossing, but automobiles can not safely follow this old trail. There were about thirty Indian huts in the village when Sullivan's Army reached there. They were all burned, and the crops about the old place were destroyed by the army. The town was never rebuilt. I can remember when quite a few apple trees planted by the Indians still stood about the old town site, but the trees have all disappeared with the years.

The centennial idea was well received by the people not only in Chemung County, but in all the territory through which Sullivan's Army marched on its expedition. The first plan was to get the United State Congress to father the undertaking and they did pass a resolution March 13, 1876, without an appropriation of money but this met with no success. Then the local people took hold of the idea with great vigor. An act of the New York State Legislature incorporated "The Newtown Monument Association" which raised the necessary funds and put the plan over in a big way. It may be noted that Ariel S. Thurston, Stephen T. Arnot, Jacob Lowman, Jr., and Richard C. Lockwood of the original group were named trustees of the corporation with ten other important individuals. To Stephen T. Arnot went the credit for raising the money needed. His energy and influence accomplished a great task.

The Committee on "Monument and Grounds" was made up of R. C. Lockwood, Jacob Lowman, Jr., John G. Lowman, Miles C. Baldwin, Ariel S. Thurston, and Stephen T. Arnot.

There was quite a controversy over the question as to where the monument should be erected. Some wanted



THE FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF NEWTOWN ERECTED IN 1879

it placed at Lowman where the battle really took place; some wanted it in one of Elmira's city parks and others favored the site finally chosen on top of the mountain overlooking the real battlefield.

A meeting of the committee on "Monument and Grounds" was held at the site of the battle. All members of the committee and some others were present. Miles C. Baldwin a descendant of Isaac Baldwin, a pioneer settler, who lived on a farm near Chemung brought a picnic lunch with plenty of drinkables and they made a day of it. It was agreed by a majority of the committee after looking over the grounds that the site on top of the mountain was the most desirable. The committee, toward the close of the day, repaired to the Fishler House in Wellsburg for final settlement of the question and it was unanimously agreed to put the monument on the mountain.

Jacob Lowman naturally wanted the monument to be at Lowman and copied after the monument at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. He was greatly disappointed, but in after years became convinced that the high elevation of the hill was the best place for it.

Alfred Searles gave the land needed. The stones were given by Jacob Lowman and were taken from the bed of the creek on the Greatsinger farm then owned by him and located just east of Sullivan's Hill on the road leading from Lowman to North Chemung.

A dug road was built up the east side of the hill and all the material for the monument was carted up through the woods by contractor McGreevy. The road was very steep and poor and was unusable following the completion of the job which was finished on time for the celebration.

The monument had iron stairs with wooden treads inside the structure, and there was room for about a dozen people to stand on the stone platform at the top. There was an iron railing around it so people could not fall off. The view from the top was glorious. The distant hills of Pennsylvania as far as Mt. Pisgah and the beautiful valley of the Chemung up and down the river for miles was spread out before the sightseers.

I was a young lad eleven years old at the time of the celebration and as a native born member of the community was greatly interested. Several companies of soldiers and batteries of artillery were present. One of the cannon broke loose and began to roll down the hill, but ran into a hickory tree, stopped and was not damaged. We watched the soldiers set up their camps before the celebration. It was claimed that more than fifty thousand persons visited the scene of the celebration on the 29th day of August, 1879.

They looked like flies from a distance as they slowly climbed up and down the hill side. They began arriving the day before and came on foot, horseback, and by every conceivable vehicle until the country thereabout was a mass of humanity. Special trains kept running back and forth from Wellsburg to Elmira. The season was very dry and the dust was flying in clouds all day long.

There is a natural depression in the side of the hill about one-fourth the way up the western slope and advantage was taken of this place for use as an amphitheatre. A large stand was built at its lower side from which many public men spoke. I remember with other boys we crawled under the stand and got just below the place where the men stood when they made their talks. We



ROAD LEADING FROM ROUTE 17 TO SULLIVAN'S
MONUMENT, NEWTOWN BATTLEFIELD



could hear everything that was said. Many high public officials, soldiers, and prominent citizens were there.

I was most impressed with General W. T. Sherman and the Reverend David Craft. Mr. Craft gave the historical address of the occasion.

In order to get to the monument most people went through a farm lane on the Carpenter farm then owned by Jacob Lowman. There was a splendid well right by the lane that was near enough to the Chemung River so it never went dry. Some of the local boys had a lemonade stand at the well.

It was a hot dry day and business was brisk all day long. Lemons were scarce, but the people seemed well pleased with a good dipper full of cold water which they paid for willingly. We had to have a padlock on the pump handle so the crowd would not mob us workers. One can hardly imagine the size of the crowd. All came and went without a single accident or injury to any person.

Nothing like it has ever been seen before or since in this section and the original plotters who had gathered in Lockwood's store in Wellsburg saw their plans mature in a great way.

The monument built of Chemung shale containing much lime, began to deteriorate within twenty-five years after it was built. There was no road leading to it, and the top of the hill was reached only with great difficulty through brush and over stones. Its isolation made it the prey of vandals. The final blow was struck by some thoughtless youths from Elmira who touched off some explosives under one corner, tearing a great hole in the side of the monument. As early as 1905, its bad condition greatly concerned the Sons of the American Revolution

which had a Chapter in Elmira. They proposed to repair the marker, but were advised by competent authority that it was impractical to undertake the work and the idea was abandoned.

On the 30th day of July, 1907, the Sons of the American Revolution appointed J. Theodore Sawyer of Waverly, William N. Esterbrook, and Seymour Lowman a committee to procure a site for a large stone marker, a plan or plans for same, and devise methods for raising the necessary money for cost of the stone and the dedication ceremonies on the site of the battlefield.

On September 19, 1907, they made a report recommending that a rock-faced Ashler granite marker of large size be placed at the intersection of Route 17 and the road leading from Lowman to Wellsburg on land donated by Edward M. Lowman, Lillian Lowman, Bertha Lowman Huffman, and Florence Lowman Myers and that each member of the society be given the opportunity of subscribing \$10.00 or more to raise funds to pay for the marker and the expense of the dedication exercises. The report was adopted and the plan proceeded with.

The marker was set, and the Newtown Battle Chapter Sons of the American Revolution and Chemung Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution had charge of the dedication thereof which was had on the 27th of June, 1908.

In 1911 Hon. John F. Murtaugh was elected State Senator for the district of which Chemung County was a part. William H. Lovell, the President of the Sons of the American Revolution, was a strong supporter and admirer of Senator Murtaugh who was a great student of local history. A substantial appropriation from State



GRANITE MARKER

Placed at the intersection of Lowman Road and the road leading to Wellsburg by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1908.

JACOB LOWMAN, SENIOR

1769-1840

FAMILY TREE

1. Jacob Lowman, eldest son of George Lauman: Born October 11, 1769 at Middletown, Pa., died at Lowman, N. Y. February 5, 1840; married Huldah Bosworth. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. Laurinda: Born November 19, 1793 at Chemung, N. Y.; died there October 21, 1859; married Hon. John G. McDowell.
 2. George Lowman, of whom hereafter.
 3. Esther: Born March 29, 1799; died September 12, 1830; married Rev. Daniel E. Brown and had 2 sons and 1 daughter.
 1. Jacob Lowman Brown.
 2. Henry Brown.
 3. Huldah: Born 1828, died 1833.
 4. Cynthia: Born August 20, 1802; died October 3, 1876; married Doctor Hovey Everitt of whom hereafter.
 5. Polly: Born January 10, 1813; died September 25, 1814.
 6. Jacob Lowman, Jr.: Born December 3, 1817; died April 9, 1891.
2. John Guy McDowell: Born February 25, 1794 at Chemung, N. Y.; died there January 1, 1866; married Laurinda Lowman, above named. They had 5 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. Esther Maria: Born January 8, 1817; died March 13, 1868 at Waverly, N. Y.; married Alfred Bennett and had 3 children.
 1. Mary Jane: Born August 17, 1848; died March 28, 1896; married Charles Knox. No issue.

2. Laurinda: Born April 17, 1850; died August 8, 1927; married James B. Barcalow. No issue.
3. Clara: Born January 22, 1852; died May 5, 1881; married A. G. Dettmer and had one son Alfred Bennett Dettmer, born March 17, 1877; married Lena E. Walker. They had 2 daughters.
 1. Clara Rowena: Born July 7, 1904.
 2. Marie Theresa: Born March 18, 1909.
2. Daniel Drake McDowell: Born May 24, 1818; died April 23, 1868; married Eleanor Greatsinger. They had 1 son and 3 daughters.
 1. Frances: Born June 23, 1848; died November 28, 1931; unmarried.
 2. Laurinda: Born April 1, 1850; died December 7, 1931; married Col. W. S. Haven. No issue.
 3. Elsie: Born December 9, 1851; died November 20, 1928; married Dr. W. R. Nicol. No issue.
 4. Robert G.: Born November 10, 1856; died March 13, 1926; married Ada D. Alexander and had 4 children.
 1. Helen: Born June 2, 1888; married James H. Defandorf and had 2 children, Frances: Born February 1, 1922; Jean: Born November 26, 1923.
 2. Ruth: Born September 13, 1889; died August 19, 1890.
 3. Jessie: Born February 17, 1891; married Edwin Shortz and had 2 children.
 1. Robert: Born September 16, 1918.
 2. Celinda: Born December 13, 1923.
 4. Jeane: Born December 5, 1893; died October 28, 1911.

3. Julia: Born July 10, 1820; died September 1, 1879; married Jefferson Burr Clark. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. Josephine: Born 1845; died 1921.
 2. John G. Clark: Born 1847; died 1857.
 3. Ida: Born March 7, 1849; died December 17, 1934; married Charles J. Langdon. They had 3 children. Julia: Born November 21, 1872; married Edward E. Loomis. Jervis: Born January 6, 1875; married Eleanor Sayles. Ida: Born October 15, 1880.
 4. Fanny: Born 1852; died 1918; married T. Bates Cooke. They had one child, Josephine: Born 1885; married W. H. Pashley.
 5. Charles H. Clark: Born 1853; died 1859.
 6. Julia: Born 1861; died 1863.
4. Jacob Lowman McDowell: Born March 24, 1822; died November 24, 1901; married Frances W. Boyd. They had 4 children.
 1. Alice: Born November 21, 1848; died November 18, 1932; married Erwin J. Baldwin. They had 3 children, Edward: Born March 5, 1877; died March 12, 1892. Frances: Born August 22, 1879. Florence: Born June 24, 1889.
 2. Florence: Born 1851; died 1867.
 3. Edward: Born July 24, 1857; died 1874.
 4. Boyd: Born July 24, 1857; married Carrie E. Pitkin. They had 3 children.
 1. Robert Pitkin McDowell: Born October 14, 1890; married Ruth E. Adams. They have 4 sons. Robert Adams: Born July 5, 1918. Willard Boyd: Born August 6, 1920. John Adams: Born September 6, 1922. Boyd: Born March 2, 1926.

2. Elizabeth: Born June 24, 1892.
3. Malcolm: Born April 15, 1897; died April 17, 1897.
5. Cynthia Sarah: Born January 21, 1824; died February 24, 1825.
6. McKean McDowell: Born August 11, 1828; died November 23, 1911; married Ann Slawson. They had 5 children.
 1. John Guy McDowell: Born January 3, 1857; died May 10, 1859.
 2. Addison: Born December 18, 1859; died 1927; married Clara Redfield. They had 1 daughter, Fanny: Born September 30, 1890; married Arthur Kendall.
 3. Mary L.: Born June 26, 1863; married Colley L. Collins. No children.
 4. Fred Lowman McDowell: Born November 16, 1866; died October 23, 1929; married Katherine Starr. No issue.
 5. Harriett: Born June 6, 1872; died March 22, 1933; married Grant Shappee. They had 4 children.
 1. Paul: Born November 5, 1896; married Sarah Brown.
 2. Lawrence: Born December 15, 1898.
 3. Howard: Born 1901,
 4. Esther: born 1906.
7. Cynthia Charlotte: Born February 9, 1831; died March 20, 1856.
8. Robert Morris McDowell: Born February 23, 1833; died July 4, 1909; married Arlena Boyd. They had one son, John Guy McDowell: Born January 17, 1867, died June 7, 1933; married Clara Blulette. No issue.

1. George Lowman, son of Jacob Lowman: Born October 28, 1795 at Chemung; died September 16, 1886; married Lillis Herrington. They had six sons and three daughters.
 1. William Lowman: Born June 19, 1820; died April 10, 1898; married Mary Ann Beers. They had 8 children.
 1. George Lowman: Born October 1, 1848; died January 3, 1858.
 2. Lillian R.: Born February 18, 1851; died December 21, 1931.
 3. Edward M. Lowman: Born May 6, 1853; died March 2, 1938; married Ines Carr and had 3 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. Idalene: Born September 13, 1880; died January 27, 1889.
 2. Eleanor: Born November 3, 1881; died September 5, 1931; married Hovey E. Copley. They had 2 children.
 1. John Gilbert Copley: Born August 22, 1907; married Harriett Ball. They have two children, John Gilbert Copley: Born July 5, 1931. Eleanor Copley: Born November 20, 1932.
 2. Mary Elizabeth: Born October 19, 1914; married Jason Knapp. They have a daughter Julia, born February 22, 1938.
 3. Donald J. Lowman: Born November 9, 1886; married Esther Claflin. They have 3 children.
 1. Donald E.: Born June 1, 1916.
 2. Hazel: Born October 20, 1917.
 3. Esther: Born September 24, 1919.

4. Malden Carr Lowman: Born April 16, 1889; married 1st, Gertrude Aldridge. They have three children.
 1. Malden C.: Born November 21, 1914.
 2. Ann: Born June 9, 1916; married Arthur Campbell.
 3. Lois: Born December 26, 1917.2nd marriage: Edith Turner. No issue.
5. Edward Louis Lowman: Born January 18, 1891; married Blanche Holman. They have 2 children.
 1. Mary Lou: Born September 2, 1923.
 2. John Carr: Born February 5, 1926.
6. Dorothy: Born May 23, 1893; died September 14, 1937; married Richard Sleeper. They had 3 children.
 1. Richard B. Sleeper Jr.: Born June 24, 1919.
 2. Henry W. Sleeper: Born August 25, 1920.
 3. Ines: Born October 14, 1921.
7. Sarah Elizabeth: Born October 3, 1895; married Asaph B. Hall. They have one son.
 1. Asaph H. Hall: Born November 22, 1933.
4. Mary: Born February 25, 1855; died May 3, 1864.
5. Alice: Born December 2, 1858; died April 30, 1864.
6. Bertha: Born October 20, 1861; married John T. Huffman. No issue.

7. Florence: Born September 14, 1863; married George B. M. Myers. They had 2 children.
 1. Ruth: Born December 1st, 1889
 2. William Irving Myers: Born December 18, 1891; married Marguerite Troxell. They had 5 children.
 1. Elizabeth: Born April 9, 1916.
 2. Wm. Irving, Jr.: Born October 13, 1917; died 1927.
 3. Marian: Born February 2, 1919.
 4. Ruth: Born November 21, 1920.
 5. Madeline: Born July 22, 1925.
8. Harry W. Lowman: Born October 8, 1865; died April 4, 1867.
2. Lyman L. Lowman: Born May 3, 1822; died July 25, 1898. First marriage to Prudence Cassel. They had 3 children.
 1. Mariam: Born June 21, 1849; died December 24, 1918; married Charles F. Roe. They had children.
 1. Edward L. Roe: Born January 29, 1878; married Anna Potter. They had one child.
 1. Ruth: Born March 1, 1906; married Esley W. Schwartz.
 2. Elizabeth: Born April 8, 1880; married Fred A. Brown. No issue.
 3. Lenna: Born September 24, 1881; married Edgar A. Thomas. They have 2 children.
 1. Charles Roe Thomas: Born December 1, 1913.
 2. Audrey: Born May 1, 1916.
 4. John C. Roe: Born July 17, 1887; married Ethel Young. They have 1 child.
 1. Helen Jane: Born January 12, 1916.

2. Susan E.: Born October 4, 1852; died February 9, 1854.
3. Magdalena: Born December 9, 1855; died September 17, 1856.

Second marriage to Charity B. Gray. They had children.

1. Estella: Born August 12, 1860; died March 22, 1897; married Julius R. Johnson. Had 1 child.
 1. Delbert Johnson: Born May 22, 1888.
 2. Gretchen L.: Born June 17, 1863; died September 14, 1932.
 3. Jefferson S.: Born October 13, 1865; died 1937; married Nora D. Abbott. They had children.
 1. Donald.
 2. John.
 3. Jefferson S., Jr.
 4. Lyman.
 4. Esther: Born May 7, 1868; died April 8, 1899.
3. Cynthia: Born March 4, 1824; died December 4, 1874; married 1st Thomas B. Brooks. They had 1 child.
 1. Rosamond: Born February 11, 1847; died March 11, 1923, married Samuel M. Tubbs. They had 4 children.
 1. Susan: Born August 25, 1866; died March 6, 1868.
 2. Alice: Born October 1, 1872; married J. George Zimmerman and had 2 children.
 1. Helen: Born May 29, 1897.
 2. Karolena: Born: November 24, 1901; married Lewis E. Rhoades.
 3. Frances B.: Born May 23, 1875.
 4. Helen R.: Born December 8, 1877; married 1st Wm. R. Compton. They had one son Wm. R. Compton Jr.: Born July 9, 1902; married Ada Viele and had a son, Wm. R. Compton:

LOWMAN GENEALOGY

Born February 24, 1923. Married 2nd Bulah Brusie. No issue. Helen R. Tubbs married second Orson Richards. No issue.

4. John G. Lowman: Born April 28, 1826; died March 23, 1910; married Susan E. Carpenter. They had 2 sons and 2 daughters.
 1. Thomas Brooks Lowman: Born August 23, 1857; died February 23, 1858.
 2. Clara: Born February 18, 1859; married Daniel Grace. They have 2 daughters.
 1. Alice Marion: Born October 1, 1893.
 2. Leslie: Born May 27, 1898.
 3. Jesse C. Lowman: Born March 13, 1862; died March 20, 1933.
 4. Nettie: Born May 25, 1865; died January 18, 1889.
5. Elinor: Born March 31, 1828; died May 4, 1828.
6. Hovey E. Lowman: Born March 3, 1829; died September 27, 1872; married Harriet Bristol. They had 4 sons and 2 daughters.
 1. Cora: Born May 14, 1857; died December 3, 1888; married Fred E. Lyford. They had children.
 1. Winifred: Born June 13, 1878.
 2. Charles: Born October 14, 1882.
 3. Percy: Born August 7, 1884.
 2. Henry B. Lowman: Born January 5, 1860. Disappeared in West years ago.
 3. Hovey E. Lowman Jr.: Born January 11, 1861; died December 16, 1937; married Grace LaMont. They had 2 children.
 1. Marjorie: Born August 11, 1892; married Wakeman Sherwood. They had one son.
 1. Walker Sherwood: Born June 6, 1918.
 2. Everitt Lowman: Born October 22, 1893.

4. Rita : Born May 27, 1862 ; died 1935.
5. Nathan B. : Born February 11, 1864 ; died 1936 ; married Lena DeForest. Had one daughter.
 1. Natalie : Born February 22, 1890 ; married William Hise.
6. Charles E. : Born January 8, 1868. Disappeared in West years ago.
7. Miles : Born January 15, 1831 ; died in infancy.
8. Edward S. : Born April 5, 1832 ; died March 29, 1863, married Clementine Judson. They had a son.
 1. William : Born January 7, 1860. Last heard from October 7, 1893.
9. Phebe : Born March 21, 1834 ; died April 28, 1910 ; married Clarence B. Goodwin. They had 2 children.
 1. Hovey E. : Born November 19, 1861.
 2. Hattie E. : Born March 1, 1863 ; died February 3, 1925.
1. Hovey Everitt, M.D. : Born December 25, 1800 ; died December 21, 1861 ; married Cynthia Lowman above named, by whom he had 2 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. Huldah Mabel : Born July 14, 1826 ; died October 6, 1856 ; married Oliver P. Terry. No issue.
 2. Samuel E. Everitt : Born February 13, 1829 ; died November 28, 1911.
 3. Esther Mary : Born October 16, 1831 ; died July 15, 1917 ; married Henry B. Jenkins. No issue.
 4. Laurinda Ann : Born June 14, 1834 ; died July 11, 1921 ; married Edward E. VanDyne and had 3 sons and 2 daughters.
 1. Mabel : Born January 9, 1860 ; died January 8, 1872.
 2. Edward Everitt VanDyne : Born September 15, 1861 ; died June 22, 1922 ; married Louise Wilson and had 3 children.

1. Edward E.: Born December 20, 1886; died September 30, 1887.
2. Henry B.: Born March 23, 1889; married Dorothy Nearing and had 2 children.
 1. Edward E.: Born September 25, 1913.
 2. Mary N.: Born October 28, 1916.
3. Elizabeth: Born October 12, 1892; married Everitt E. Mills and had 4 children.
 1. Louise: Born November 23, 1917.
 2. Ruth: Born March 25, 1919.
 3. Everitt V.: Born August 7, 1923.
 4. Elizabeth Ann: Born September 6, 1926.
3. Henry: Born December 31, 1866; died January 18, 1868.
4. Laurinda: Born December 22, 1872; married Dr. John W. Phillips and had 2 children.
 1. Eleanor L.: Born July 30, 1908; died March 11, 1923.
 2. Frances Louise: Born June 22, 1911; married Edward Anewalt.
5. Frederick E.: Born October 10, 1874; died November 10, 1912; married Mabel Donna Swan and had one child.
 1. Mabel: Born June 15, 1910; married Thor. Lundgren and have one child.
 1. Benjamin Eric Lundgren.
5. Jacob L. Everitt: Born April 22, 1837; died June 25, 1919.
6. Sarah Frances: Born February 1, 1840; died April 24, 1921; married John Gilbert Copley and they had three children.

1. Hovey E. Copley : Born May 2, 1869 ; married Eleanor Lowman, and had two children.
 1. John G. Copley : Born August 22, 1907 ; married Harriet Ball and they have two children.
 1. John G. : Born July 5, 1931.
 2. Eleanor : Born November 20, 1932.
 2. Mary Elizabeth : Born October 19, 1914 ; married Jason Knapp. They have a dauhter Julia, born February 26, 1938.
2. Harry G. : Born July 28, 1873 ; died January 31, 1875.
3. Frances Cynthia : Born October 10, 1875 ; married Frederick R. Orcutt. No issue.

CHAPTER II

ELIZABETH LAUMAN LANDIS AND HER DESCENDANTS

Elizabeth Lauman, daughter of George and Esther Maria (Konig) Lauman, was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1769. She married Peter Landis in 1800 at Middletown, Pennsylvania.

He was born January 23, 1770. They were both communicants of the Lutheran Church and of full German extraction.

Her twin brother, Jacob Lauman, had settled in Chemung Township in 1792, although he had been engaged in trading in that vicinity since 1788. Peter Landis was a prosperous farmer of Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. They had listened many times to the wonderful descriptions of the beautiful valley of the Chemung, as related by her brother, Jacob Lauman, who was living near where the hamlet of Lowman is now situated. After a visit to him, they decided to locate in the new country and bought from Jacob Lowman and Frederick Cassel Great Lot No. 12 in the Town of Chemung for their home. It extended from the banks of the Chemung River to the slopes of Shoemaker Mountain.

The Landis farm was on the outskirts of the Indian Village of New Chemung as it existed at the time of General Sullivan's Expedition against the British and Indians in 1779.

New Chemung had an interesting, historical background. Old Chemung, about two miles east of there, at one time, had quite a considerable population for an In-

dian village; but, for some unknown reason, it became almost deserted. During the Revolutionary War, and evidently under the direction and guidance of the British and their Tory followers, the Indians built the new village, apparently, for military purposes. It was also known as the "hornets nest" and was a gathering place for the famous Raiders, Tories, and their Indian followers. From the "hornets nest" white men disguised as Indians, as well as the Red Men, started out on their raiding expeditions along the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania.

Cherry Valley, Wyoming, and Springfield, as well as isolated settlers in every direction, felt the sting of villains from the "hornets nest." The character of the buildings and the supplies found there by General Sullivan's Army clearly showed that it was planned as a storehouse or granary for food supplies for those supporting the British cause. The buildings were of stout timbers, with roof and side walls of bark, and showed the skill of white craftsmen. The buildings and the large supplies of food found at New Chemung were completely destroyed by General Sullivan's Army when they captured the town. It has never been rebuilt. The white settlers when they came to Chemung to settle permanently chose the site of the Indian town of Old Chemung for their village, as the location is on higher ground.

East of the Landis farm there is a high hill, and the Chemung River runs along at its base. A sheer ledge of rocks of considerable height towered up from the very edge of the water. There was no room for a path along the river at that point, so the Indian Trail ran over the top of the hill and on east to Old Chemung which was

located at about the same place where the present hamlet of Chemung now stands. Since the coming of the white settlers, the rocky ledge has been blasted away to make room for a fine, improved highway. However, the view from the brow of the hill is superb, even at this time, although the broad expanse of forest that was there when the Landis family came is no more.

Doctor Griffis, the historian, gives a fine description of the locality in his book entitled, "The Pathfinders of the Revolution."

The book gives an account of General Sullivan's Expedition into the Chemung Valley. As the soldiers marched from Tioga Point (now Athens) to Old Chemung and on west, they came to the top of the hill overlooking what was later to be the Landis farm. What they saw is described by Doctor Griffis as follows:

"On reaching the westward slope, a magnificent panorama burst upon their eyes. Glorious plains, rich in grass, grain and fruit, with glittering streams of water covered the country for twenty miles around.

"The broad and fertile valley was flanked on either side with glorious hills. "Even the Mohawk Valley men, accustomed to one of the fairest spots on earth, broke out into exclamations of delight. "They could see the river running forward and then bending round in a splendid curve, while to the westward, near Newtown, pillars of smoke rose up against the blue sky. "The united army of men, with artillery, horses and cattle, in the same order as set down on the paper, now moved forward and at six o'clock encamped on the site of the Indian Town of New Chemung."



The State of New York has placed markers showing the spot where each of the regiments settled down for the night before the Battle of Newtown which was fought on August 29, 1779. Two of the markers are located on what was part of the Landis Homestead in later years.

The deed of Lot Twelve from Frederick Cassell to Peter Landis is dated April 25, 1812, and is recorded in the Chemung County records at Elmira, New York.

Having obtained title to his lands, Peter Landis was confronted with the trying task of moving his family and personal effects some two hundred miles through the forest along the Susquehanna River. The roads were very bad. Streams had to be forded, as there were no bridges in those days.

The domestic animals were driven along the old Indian trails which very closely followed the river. Household effects and farm tools were brought up the river in Jacob Lauman's boats. Traveling conditions were some better than they were when the first white settlers made the same trip twenty years before. It was necessary, however, to camp out in the open at night. The journey was made without accident.

A small log house had already been built on the farm. It was located on the bank of the river nearly opposite the place where Peter Landis later built a frame residence which is still standing.

The picture shows the house built by Peter Landis and Elizabeth Lauman, his wife, about 1820, as it looked in 1936. The porch and bay window are later additions. It stands on the site of the Indian Village of New Chemung just above the upper Narrows.

The log house which it succeeded stood on the opposite side of the highway nearer the Chemung River.

To adjust themselves to their new surroundings must have been very trying for Peter Landis, Elizabeth Lauman, his wife, their daughter, Catherine, and son, George Landis. There was plenty of work to do, and thus began for this little family what proved to be a happy and prosperous life.

The daughter, Catherine Landis, born in 1801, and the son, George Lauman Landis, born May 9, 1803, were young children when the family moved to Chemung, New York. Catherine married Samuel Etter, when quite young, and died without living issue within a year after her marriage. The son, George, continued to live on the farm of his parents in Chemung all his life and rendered much assistance to them in carrying on the large farm. On June 10, 1840, he married Susannah Boyer, and there was born to them on the 29th day of March, 1841, their only child, Catherine Elizabeth Landis.

Both George Landis and his daughter favored his mother, Elizabeth Lauman Landis, in personal appearance and disposition. Peter Landis was small and dark while his wife was a tall, blonde woman very cheerful and intelligent. The Landis family were successful farmers and had a comfortable living. About 1820 they built a frame residence on their farm which is still standing in a good state of preservation.

Peter Landis died January 28, 1849. His son, George, died January 27, 1854. His wife, Elizabeth Lauman Landis, died October 13, 1854. All three are buried in Riverside Cemetery which is located very near their old home.



CATHERINE ELIZABETH LANDIS
Wife of F. Cortez Wilson

Thus it will be seen that Catherine Elizabeth Landis, when a young girl, lost her grandfather, father and grandmother by death in a short period of time. She had dark hair and eyes and was of medium height and weight.

Catherine Elizabeth Landis was the wife of F. Cortez Wilson late of Chicago, Ill. She was a daughter of George Landis, granddaughter of Elizabeth Lauman Landis and great-granddaughter of George Lowman of Middletown, Pa.

Her grandfather, at the time of his death, was nearly eighty years of age and had been in poor health for some time. During his last days, he executed a very peculiar will, and the matter was in litigation for several years. When the case was finally brought to a conclusion, it was held that she was the rightful owner of the Landis Estate, subject to the dower rights of her mother, Susannah, widow of George Landis.

Her grandmother, Elizabeth Lauman Landis, was a sister of my grandfather, Martin Lowman, but there was a difference of 25 years in their ages. I never knew "Libbie" Landis, as she was familiarly called by her New York State relatives, but I have often heard my Aunt Julia Lowman, who was near her age, talk of her in such glowing terms as to lead me to believe that she was unusual both in character, disposition and charm. The fact that she went to Elmira to a fashionable girls private school seems to have been one of her marks of superiority.

After the old law suit had been won, through her guardian, Gordon Snell, for she was not yet twenty-one years old, she and her mother, Susannah, sold their fine farm to Mark Baldwin. The deed is dated August 25,

1858. Shortly after that, they “went West” and settled on a farm at Solan Mills, Illinois. On December 10, 1863 she married Lieutenant F. Cortez Wilson, an officer in Chicago Mercantile Battery. After the Civil War, they lived in Chicago, Illinois. He was successful in business, and they lived long and useful lives. They had a large family of children. She died January 13, 1924, and is buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago. This is a brief sketch telling of the arrival and departure from the Che-mung Valley of Elizabeth Lauman Landis and her family.

Children of F. Cortez and Catherine Elizabeth Wilson :

1. George Landis Wilson : Born December 4, 1864 ; married Harriet Hall, now living, 5818 W. Superior Street, Chicago.
2. Jessie Wilson : Born December 26, 1866 ; married Ernest M. Kimball, now living at 770 Bluff Street, Gleneve, Illinois.
3. Mande Wilson : Born April 9, 1869 ; married Edward H. Kimbark, living at 926 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.
4. Fred C. Wilson : Born May 8, 1872 ; died August 16, 1894.
5. Willard B. Wilson : Born October 31, 1875 ; died 1904.
6. Henry W. Wilson : Born November 19, 1878 ; married Winifred MacBride. He was Captain and Major, Engineers U. S. A., 1917-1918, now living at 37-16 Eighty Third Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

The picture shows the burial place of Peter Landis and Elizabeth Lauman Landis, his wife, and their son George Lauman Landis in Riverside Cemetery, Lowman, N. Y.



CHAPTER III

MARTIN LOWMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Martin Lowman, the ninth and youngest child of George Lauman and his wife, Esther Maria Konig, was born in Middletown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of February, 1794, at four o'clock in the morning in the sign of the Zodiac Scorpion. He was baptized shortly thereafter by the Reverend Peter Bensch, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Middletown. His mother was forty-four years old when he was born, and he was much younger than his many brothers and sister. When he was a small lad, he was helping his father handle a team of horses when one of them kicked the father in the stomach; this injury caused his death a few days later. After his father's death, as was the custom in those times, he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. When he reached manhood, he had become a very skillful mechanic, being especially proficient in wagon ironing and the making of hinges and other builder's hardware, which was then largely made by hand.

He served his country in the war of 1812 in and about Baltimore and other points in that section of the country.

Being over six feet tall and very strong, with light brown hair, blue eyes and a ruddy complexion, he was a fine specimen of manhood when he came back from the war.

He had lived with his widowed mother after his father's death. Being ambitious and desirous of making progress in life, he made up his mind when he got home from the war to follow his brother Jacob and sister Elizabeth into the Chemung country. They were both well established in 1815, the year that Martin Lowman migrated to Chemung County. The Indians had left, and the straggling whites had also moved on west leaving the country in possession of trustworthy pioneer settlers. He borrowed money from his brother Jacob and bought a parcel of land east of and adjoining the farm of his brother, and built thereon a log structure which he used as a blacksmith shop. It stood on the north side of the old military road, built by General Sullivan's Army in 1779, during his campaign against the British and Indians. Later the road became part of the public highway in that section.

The blacksmith shop was located about one mile east of the present hamlet of Lowman. In recent years the road has been moved north several rods to eliminate a long curve at that point. There is still a trace of the foundation of the old shop building which was torn down many years ago.

His mechanical skill as an iron worker brought him much business. The lumbermen and farmers for miles around came to his shop to supply their wants in his line. Several mechanics were employed by him to carry on the work. As he acquired the money, he bought adjoining lands until his home farm was made up of almost three hundred acres of land lying between the farm of his brother Jacob and niece Cynthia Lowman Everitt, wife of Doctor Hovey Everitt.



MARTIN LOWMAN, 1794-1862



LYDIA JENKINS, 1800-1877
Wife of Martin Lowman

In 1819 he married Lydia Jenkins, aged nineteen years. She was a daughter of Wilkes Jenkins who lived on a farm located on the river road about three miles east of the village of Newtown, now Elmira, New York.

Wilkes Jenkins came into the Chemung Valley from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1788. His father, Judge John Jenkins, was one of the leaders of a group of pioneers who settled in the Wyoming valley near what is now the City of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. They claimed title to their lands by a grant from the State of Connecticut and by treaty with the Six Nations of Indians. The Jenkins homestead at Wyoming was surrounded by a stockade at the time of the Wyoming Massacre and was known as Jenkins' Fort. It withstood the siege but was later capitulated to the British and their Indian allies. Lieutenant John Jenkins who was guide for General John Sullivan in the campaign against the Indians in the Chemung and Genesee country in 1779 was an older brother of Wilkes Jenkins. The family were of Welsh descent and Quakers. Charles Miner, in his history of the Wyoming Valley has an interesting account of the Jenkins family and their exploits. The lands in and about Wyoming were claimed by both Connecticut and Pennsylvania and partisans of both were engaged in a spirited contest over the matter.

Colonel Timothy Pickering was a leader of the Pennsylvania adherents and Capt. John Franklin was one of the leaders of the "Wild Yankees" as the Connecticut men were called.

Capt. Franklin was arrested by the Pennsylvania authorities and placed in jail on a charge of high treason. After Capt. Franklin had been in jail for many months

some of his followers evolved a scheme of seizing Col. Timothy Pickering and holding him in captivity as a hostage.

Pickering's captors were a group of young men and boys and after seizing him they rushed him back deep in the forest. Pickering was assured that if he would secure the release of Capt. Franklin no harm would come to him.

Pickering refused to enter into the scheme and after several days he was returned to his home without harm. This was in June 1788. Among others, Wm. Jenkins and his brother Wilkes Jenkins were implicated. They fled before the Pennsylvania authorities and escaped over the state line into New York. Wilkes Jenkins was a lad of 20 years of age and his brother William was two years older at the time.

Isaac Baldwin, and most of his large family who had been with the other settlers at Wyoming had in 1786 relocated at what is now the hamlet of Lowman. The Jenkins boys were welcomed by the Baldwin family. William Jenkins later married Adah Baldwin, daughter of Isaac Baldwin. They settled on what is now called Maple Avenue in the Town of Southport. He was High Sheriff of Tioga County of which Chemung was then a part and held other important political jobs. He became well off financially. Wilkes Jenkins married and lived at Lowman for a time then in Southport and later about 1806 he bought a farm on the east side of the river about 3 miles below Elmira. It was in the early fall of 1788 that they made their escape from Pennsylvania. William Jenkins taught a school in a log cabin at Lowman (then called Baldwin) during the winter of 1788 and 1789. It



MARTIN LOWMAN HOUSE, BUILT IN 1820

is said to have been the first school organized in Chemung County. They were prominent men in their time and stood high in the estimation of their neighbors.

Wilkes Jenkins first married Sarah Weair and on her death married Sally Salisbury. He is buried in the Jenkins family burying plot on Maple Avenue.

Shortly after his marriage Martin Lowman built a frame house on the opposite side of the highway from his shop on his farm in the town of Chemung.

It had a distinct German-American architectural motif and was one and one half stories high with a long wing attached. The kitchen, woodshed and two sleeping rooms were in the wing.

There are a few features about the house that are indelibly fixed in my memory.

The very deep well with its curb, bucket and windlass was supposed to be a very dangerous place for children. For a child to fall into the well, over sixty feet deep, meant sure death, but fortunately no child ever fell into the well. Why should they? They had plenty of warnings given to them by their grandmother and maiden aunts.

The dining-room extended across the full width of the rear of the two-story section. It was a very large room. There was a door leading into the flower garden back of the house.

My grandfather had a large family. There were four sons and four daughters. Only one of the girls ever married and she had no children, but the sons all married and had families. He was very well off financially.

My grandfather died before I was born but I can remember my grandmother. She often had family gatherings with all of her children and grandchildren present.

The capacity of the old dining-room was taxed to the limit at such times to hold all the family.

There was an outside hatchway door leading into the cellar, but this was closed up in winter and the opening filled with straw to keep out the frost. The opening to the cellar from the inside was through a trap door in the kitchen floor. This was a cause of much worry to grandmother for fear the children would fall down the cellar stairs when the trap door was up. We never did.

I have never seen apples as delicious as those grandmother used to give us. Her cookies were of the best. I have not seen the stone jar where she kept them for many, many years. It is very unfortunate that the old recipe she used has been lost forever.

Back of the place where my grandfather's house stood, Baldwin creek empties into the Chemung river. What a place that was for fishing!

When conditions were right even in my boyhood days, it was no job at all to catch a pail of perch and other fish in a short period of time.

In early days shad were said to have been plentiful, but that was before my time. There is quite a sharp riffle in the Chemung river just below the mouth of Baldwin creek and it was great sport when we were boys to swim down through the rapids and then walk back along the river bank and repeat the operation over and over again.

My grandfather Martin Lowman acquired other lands besides the home farm and he became so absorbed in dairy farming that he closed up his blacksmith shop after some years.

He was well and familiarly known throughout a wide section of country about his home. He was an ardent



Democrat, and, while he never held public office, he was very active in promoting the cause of his party.

He was "Uncle Martin" to a host of friends and acquaintances and his home was a gathering place for the surviving old pioneers until the time of his death in 1862.

Martin Lowman was of full German blood while his wife Lydia Jenkins was of Welsh descent.

He died January 13, 1862, at Lowman, New York. His wife was born August 10, 1800, and died at Lowman, New York, May 18, 1877. They are buried in Riverside Cemetery, near their old home.

They had issue :

1. Esther : Born June 21, 1820 ; died January 2, 1894 ; unmarried.
2. Sally : Born December 16, 1821 ; died May 8, 1887 ; unmarried.
3. Alzina : Born August 24, 1824 ; died November 24, 1882 ; married Jonathan Jenkins, a cousin from Pennsylvania.
4. Frederick C. : Born February 15, 1827 ; died November 5, 1902 ; married Catherine Everitt.
5. George S. : Born September 20, 1829 ; died March 20, 1899 ; married Isabelle Burt.
6. John : Born June 20, 1832 ; died August 9, 1884 ; married Fanny S. Bixby.
7. Julia E. : Born February 18, 1835 ; died March 22, 1911 ; unmarried.
8. William K. : Born March 19, 1838 ; died June 13, 1904 ; married Harriett McHenry.

Pictured is a fine old hand-made chair brought into Chemung County from Middletown, Pennsylvania, by Martin Lowman.

It belonged to his mother, Esther Maria Lauman. There are three of these chairs still in the family after more than one hundred years.

The preceding picture shows the house of Martin Lowman at Lowman, New York. It was built about 1820. The two women in the picture are Julia and Sally Lowman, his daughters.

The man at the extreme right is his son, William K. Lowman. The young man at the left of gate is Albert H. Lowman, his grandson. The house burned in 1930. It was then occupied by a tenant farmer. Very fortunately the household effects of Martin Lowman had been removed from the premises on the death of Miss Julia E. Lowman, his last surviving daughter, some years prior to the fire and are now distributed among his grandchildren by whom they are much cherished.

The house was surrounded by fine old elm trees. There was quite an extensive flower and vegetable garden adjoining the house. It was protected by a wire fence completely covered with woodbine.

Opposite is the baptismal certificate of Martin Lowman dated 1794. The Reverend Peter Benz was pastor of the church at that time. The old German hymns under the certificate are interesting. The decorations on the original are colored very brightly. A liberal translation of the certificate is as follows:

“To the married couple, to wit: Mr. Georg Laumann, and his lawful-house wife, Esther,

“nee Konigin, a son was born into the world,

“named Martin Laumann, in the year of Our

“Lord Jesus, 1794, on the 21st day of February,

“at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the sign of





Whereas George Lowman Administrator De Vries now with
the Will annexed of George Lowman late of Middletown
Dauphin County in the State of Pennsylvania deceased
has placed his Administration Account of the Estate
of said deceased in the Office of the Register of
said County for final passage at the next Orphans
Court, the balance whereon to be paid ^{over} to the
respective Legatees named in said Will appears
to be eleven hundred & seventy one Dollars &
six Cents - And whereas I am entitled as
one of the Sons & Legatees named in said Will
to the one equal eighth part of said Balance viz
one hundred & forty six Dollars & thirty eight
Cents: Now Know all men by these presents
that I Martin Lowman of Luzerne County in the
State of New York & a Son of the aforesaid Testator
and a Legatee named in his last Will Do
hereby acknowledge that I have this day had
and received of & from George Lowman the aforesaid
Administrator the sum of one hundred & forty
six Dollars thirty eight Cents that being the one
eighth part of said Balance and hereby release him
his Heirs Executors & Administrators therefrom. Witness
my hand & seal the first day of May A.D. 1875.

Witness Present.

Thos. Elder

Thomas Elder Junr

Martin Lowman

"the Zodiac 'Scorpion.'

"This Martin was born and baptized in

"America, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin

"County, in Paxton Township, in Middletown.

"Aforementioned Martin was baptized in

"1794 by Mr. Peter Benz. Witnesses at the baptism

"were the above mentioned parents."

Pictured are two of a dozen dining room chairs that belonged to Martin Lowman. They are of curley maple, finished on natural wood. Their perfect condition shows the care taken of them, although in daily use. The set is owned by Mrs. Lena Lowman Bolich of Sayre, Pennsylvania, a granddaughter of Martin Lowman.

The next illustration shows a fine old chest of drawers owned and used by Martin and Lydia Lowman. Note the queer little mirror on the top of the chest. The wash bowl, pitcher and stand came to Martin Lowman from his mother Esther Maria Lauman in 1831. The stenciled chair of the Empire type dates back to about 1815.

Opposite reproduction shows a receipt signed by Martin Lowman for his final instalment of his share of his father, George Lauman's estate. It is of interest because it bears the real signature of Martin Lowman. The date is 1835.

His father died in 1809. The long delay in settling the estate was caused by the fact that his widow, Esther Maria, had the life use of all his property. She died in 1831.

This old-time parlor suite pictured was bought by Martin and Lydia Jenkins Lowman in 1840 and was used by them and their daughters until the last one, Julia E. Lowman, died in 1911. During all that time they stood in the old parlor at the Martin Lowman homestead. When

the house was broken up in 1911 they passed into the possession of Lena Lowman Bolich, granddaughter of Martin Lowman, now residing in Sayre, Pa.

The old brass clock was made by Atkins & Co. of Bristol, Conn. It was owned by Martin Lowman, when he and his wife Lydia Jenkins began housekeeping on the farm owned by him, located about one mile east of the hamlet of Lowman, N. Y. This was in 1820. The mirror in the door of the clock was the only one they had at that time. It still keeps good time in 1936.

It stands on the mantel in the residence of Seymour Lowman, on the Lowman Road.

The mirror, table and pewter pitcher were long in the possession of the Martin Lowman family. Now owned by Mrs. Lena Lowman Bolich of Sayre, Pa.

No doubt the old pitcher has been filled many times with old Lowman whiskey.

The fine old bureau made of mahogany and butternut came to Martin Lowman, from his mother, when her effects were distributed following her death in 1831. It has been well cared for.

The small folding table and pieces of furniture in the picture stood in the hall of the house of Martin and Lydia Jenkins Lowman and their daughters who survived them for over one hundred years. They came to her from Sally Salisbury Jenkins, her mother. The well-worn book on the table is the family Bible and contains a full record of births, marriages and some of the deaths of the Martin Lowman family. Much of the record is in his hand writing. They are now in the possession of Seymour Lowman, Lowman Road, Elmira, N. Y.













SULLIVAN'S ROAD

When General John Sullivan came into the Chemung Valley in 1779 on his memorable campaign against the British and Indians, there were no roads over which to move his artillery and men. He was obliged to build military roads through the woods.

This picture shows a section of "Sullivan's Road" where it crosses the old farm of Martin Lowman in the Town of Chemung as it appears in 1936, after more than one hundred and fifty years have come and gone.

MARTIN LOWMAN'S DAUGHTERS

Four of Martin Lowman's children were girls. The oldest was named Esther after his mother. Sally was named after her grandmother, Sally Salisbury Jenkins, Alzina was named after a Jenkins aunt, and Julia Elizabeth, for a Pennsylvania relative.

Alzina married Jonathan Jenkins, a distant cousin, and they lived on a farm at La Grange, Pennsylvania. They never had any children.

They were all tall and slender women, very proud and independent. They stuck closely together all through their lives. The three who were unmarried always lived on their father's old homestead, and their married sister spent much of her time there. Their father left them enough means to enable them to live comfortably, and they so managed their affairs that the last survivor of them left quite a sum to nephews and nieces.

Alzina was the first to go. She contracted tuberculosis and died at fifty-eight. Five years later Sally died.

Esther lived to be seventy-four and Julia was seventy-six when she died. However, Julia lived sixteen years after her sisters had all departed.

They took Albert H. Lowman, a son of their brother William K. Lowman, into their family when he was a young boy and educated him for the legal profession.

They never legally adopted him, but they gave him all the love, devotion and help that a real parent could have given. He left to make his home in New York City soon after he was admitted to the bar. Aunt Esther was said to resemble her mother, Lydia Jenkins, but the other three were typical Lowmans of the German type. They had light blue eyes and fair complexions. I always thought Aunt Julia was a beautiful woman. After I had a home of my own and in the later years of her life, she often visited us and her fine character and happy outlook on life always impressed me deeply. She was the last of the family to leave her father's old home where she had always lived. Her going wrote finis for the place where Martin Lowman lived and reared his large family.

In accordance with the directions in her will, the personal property, most of which had been in the family many, many years, was distributed among nephews and nieces, and the old heirlooms are still cherished by Martin Lowman's descendants. The old house burned to the ground a few years after her death, and there is not a single one of the buildings now standing that were so proudly erected by the pioneer of long ago, Martin Lowman.

They were all buried side by side in their father's lot in Riverside Cemetery just as they wished to be, and I am sure they enjoyed life on the old farm to the end of their days. They liked the country. There was always an air of refinement, peace and plenty about their home. In these days of strife and striving few are permitted to

pass their lives in comfort and happiness in the house where they were born.

They were great readers. Through newspapers, periodicals and books, they kept well informed. There was nothing doleful about a visit at the home of the "Lowman Sisters", as they were called, be it for a day or a longer period of time. They kept in close touch with their numerous relatives and friends and always looked upon the brighter side of life. While they did not leave any descendants to carry on after them, I am sure the world is better for their coming, and they must have carried out some plan of their Divine Creator.

1. Esther Lowman: Born June 21, 1820; died January 2, 1894.
2. Sally Lowman: Born December 11, 1821; died May 8, 1887.
3. Alzina Lowman Jenkins: Born August 24, 1824; died November 24, 1882.
4. Julia Lowman: Born February 18, 1835; died March 22, 1910.

FREDERICK CASSEL LOWMAN

Frederick Cassel Lowman, fourth child of Martin and Lydia (Jenkins) Lowman, was born at Lowman, New York, February 15, 1827, and died at Nichols, New York, November 5, 1902.

He married Catherine Everitt of Chemung, New York, in 1856. She was born in 1831, daughter of John and Catherine Everitt, and died at Nichols, New York, in 1885.

After their marriage they settled on a fine farm a few miles down the Susquehanna River below Nichols and lived there all their lives.

He was a skillful farmer. They had four children, namely, Alice, Louise, Martin and Mary. Louise and Mary died in childhood.

Alice Lowman was born at Nichols, New York, August 3, 1857, and died at Brooklyn, New York, March 10, 1935, and is buried in the Nichols Cemetery beside her father and mother. She married Dr. C. B. Vose, a practicing physician and surgeon who died several years prior to her decease. They had no children.

Martin E. Lowman, their son, was born at Nichols, New York, April 23, 1861. He married first, Nellie Sample, December 19, 1886. She died without issue. In young manhood he moved to New York City where he has been engaged in business ever since.

On August 21, 1895, at New York, he married An-tonette Josephine Ramirez. She was born April 23, 1874. They are still living in New York City.

They had children as follows:

1. Martin Ramirez Lowman: Born in Brooklyn, New York, November 21, 1896. He died there September 17th, 1935. He married Edith Flanigan of New York City February 21, 1917. They have one child, Martin Lyle Lowman, who was born November 23, 1917.
2. John Frederick Lowman: Born September 19, 1898, at Brooklyn, New York. He married Helen Theresa Hagstrom of New York City September 17, 1924. They reside in Brooklyn, New York, and have no children.
3. Josephine Catherine Lowman: Born in New York City, July 18, 1900. She married Charles Barbay April 25, 1925, and they reside in Andover, New Jersey. The children of their marriage are as follows:
 1. Mildred Barbay: Born March 18, 1927.
 2. Charles Barbay, Jr.: Born October 6, 1932.



FREDERICK CASSEL LOWMAN

1827-1902

Son of Martin Lowman, grandson of George
Lauman, late of Middletown, Pa.



CATHERINE EVERITT LOWMAN

1831-1885

Wife of Frederick Cassel Lowman

GEORGE SALISBURY LOWMAN

George Salisbury Lowman, fifth child of Martin and Lydia (Jenkins) Lowman, was named after his maternal grandmother's family. Her name was Sally Salisbury. The Salisburys came from a Welsh family which has furnished many statesmen and scholars to the British Empire. William Salisbury, the pioneer, came to America from Denbighshire, Wales.

He was born there in 1622 and with his wife, Susanna, emigrated to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1648. They moved to Milton, Massachusetts, in 1661, and thence to Swansea in 1671. He and another member of the family, John Salisbury, were soldiers in King Phillip's War and were killed June 28, 1675, at Swansea, Massachusetts. Their names appear on the monument that marks the spot where the battle took place. The fourth son of William and Susanna Salisbury was named Joseph. He was born at Milton, Massachusetts, May 5, 1675, and married Mary Paddock of Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 16, 1698. They had six children, the oldest of whom was named Joseph Salisbury, Jr., born June 30, 1707, at Little Compton, Rhode Island.

He married Innocent Head of Little Compton, Rhode Island, January 22, 1731, and had six children, one of whom was Gideon Salisbury, born there August 20, 1732.

He married Priscilla Shaw at Little Compton, Rhode Island, April 22, 1757. They had four children, Gideon, born 1763; Joseph, born 1769; Priscilla, born 1774; and Sally, born 1777. The family moved to Dutchess County, New York, where Gideon Salisbury, Senior, was a signer of the Articles of Association July 5, 1774, in the north-east precinct of Dutchess County.

Gideon and Joseph Salisbury of Dutchess County are listed in "New York in the Revolution", page 81, as soldiers in the War for Independence.

George S. Lowman did not go to college, but he acquired a very good education for the times in the local country school and a private academy in Elmira. He taught school some years. In conjunction with his cousin, Jacob Lowman, Junior, he took over the old Lowman Distillery at Lowman, New York. They did a thriving business making "Old Lowman Rye Whiskey" until the government tax on liquor during the Civil War, became so great that they were forced to abandon the project as unprofitable. This was the final closing of the distillery established by Jacob Lowman, Sr., on the banks of Baldwin Creek at Lowman, New York. The product was made after a formula used by the Lowman family over a period of many years. In the meantime George S. Lowman, in 1859, married Isabelle Burt, daughter of David Burt of the Town of Chemung. She was a granddaughter of Benjamin Burt, one of the earliest settlers in Chemung County.

The Burts were English and had a fine background of Colonial experience.

At a ceremonial held in 1936 by the Sons of the American Revolution at the grave of Benjamin Burt in the cemetery adjoining the Baptist Church in Wellsburg, New York, Mr. R. D. Herrington gave a very interesting account of the Burt Family, to which he belongs. I have been permitted to quote from his address, which in part was, as follows:

"Henry and Ulalia Burt came to America from England about 1630 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1636 they moved to Springfield, Massachusetts."

"Of the family of Henry and Ulalia Burt, consisting of nineteen children, we have a complete record of twelve of them, part of whom were born at Roxbury and all of whom entered into the early life and fabric of the colonies, and who became prominent as patriots, statesmen, writers and ministers; Henry Burt himself, being a lay exorter at meetings on the Sabbath, when Springfield was without a minister."

"Among the descendents of Henry and Ulalia Burt, who became prominent in American Life, was a daughter, Elizabeth Burt, who married Samuel Wright and became the ancestor of Silas Wright, who held many high offices of trust, among them that of United States Senator and the Governor of New York, and who died in 1847 at his residence in Canton, New York."

"Another daughter, Dorcus Burt, married John Stiles and became the great grandmother of Ezra Stiles, Professor of Divinity, student of law, oriental languages, a minister and President of Yale College."

"Also another daughter, Mercy Burt, who married Judah Wright and who became the great grandmother of General Ethan Allen of the Green Mountain Boys and Fort Ticonderoga fame."

"Another daughter, Mary Burt, who married William Brooks, and became the ancestor of Col. Seth Warner, one of the Green Mountain Boys and who made himself famous at the Battle of Bennington."

"Also many other prominent personages, more or less remotely connected with the family, such as Henry Ward Beecher, Dwight L. Moody and P. P. Bliss."

"However, a son of David Burt is the family line of which we are most interested today. Because, from David Burt and his wife, Mary Holton Burt, have descended the man we would honor here at this time. David Burt and Mary Holton were married and settled at Northampton in the year 1654. Their homestead was on King St. and their marriage ceremony was the first to be performed in the Town of Northampton."

"Among the children of David Burt and his wife, comes one Benjamin Burt, born in 1680 and who married Sarah Belden and settled at Deerfield, Mass. in 1702. This Benjamin Burt and

his good wife, Sarah, were among the Deerfield captives who escaped the tomahawk at the Deerfield Massacre in 1704, only to be forced to march over two hundred miles into Canada, through nearly four feet of snow and in the dead of winter."

"An expedition of French and Indians numbering about three hundred and fifty, under the command of Major DeRouville of Montreal, attacked the settlement at Deerfield and almost exactly repeated the destruction of Schenectady a few years before. The assault was made at night, as the foe, aided by four feet of snow and immense drifts, climbed over the top of the palisade that encircled the devoted village. A general attack was made by the invaders upon the undefended and unsuspecting town, with the simultaneous and frightful war whoops of the savages as the unfortunate inhabitants, awakened from slumber and pleasant dreams, faced a terrible massacre, illumined by the awful scene of their burning homes. Very few of the unfortunate people escaped to the adjacent forests, and such of the others who were not slain, were gathered in the open space near the little church. Among those assembled were Benjamin Burt and his wife, Sarah, together with her mother, Hepzibah Belden, the Rev. Williams and family, and about one hundred twelve others. That day they were forced to turn from their kindred slain and the treasure of burning homes, and face the dreadful uncertainty that obscured their own fate, as they started on their terrible journey to Canada. Their route was up the Connecticut Valley, and because of the deep snow and the rugged character of the wilderness, their progress was slow as it was painful. The conditions and suffering of these unfortunate people cannot be described. In the few brief agonizing moments of the attack, they had neither forethought nor time to make the least preparation for such a fearful journey. Poorly clad and shod, the rocks and bushes rent their scanty garments, and when sodden with the penetrating melted snow, their power to resist the icy blasts was almost exhausted. At night when the exertion of travel no longer stimulated their blood to action, they could only save their vital warmth by lying close together in the snow, a feebly palpitating mass of misery. There was always the further privation of in-

sufficient food, and a few died from sheer starvation. There also the women and children suffered most from fatigue and deficient food and those who lagged behind were slain by the savages. The wife of Rev. Williams was the first victim to be slain, in the presence of her husband and children, and later Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Burt's mother, who was about sixty years old at the time, met the same fate, together with about twenty others. On this direful march none endured more than Mrs. Burt, as through piercing cold and sore, aching, frostbitten limbs, and ever gnawing hunger, the party reached lower Canada, where, during a cold night, Mrs. Burt gave birth to her first child, haunted by the vague dread of the morrow, withall its known and unknown terrors."

"Through it all, Benjamin Burt and his wife, Sarah, endured in a manner beyond comprehension, and after two years of captivity and servitude they were ransomed and returned to Deerfield, but the scene there brought back so many vivid memories that they soon went to Norwalk, Conn. and established their home."

"Among the children of Benjamin Burt 1st and his wife, Sarah Belden Burt, the captives, now of Connecticut, was one Benjamin Burt 2nd, born in 1707 who, after his marriage to Anna Blain came to Warwick, New York, and purchased a farm. On this farm they lived a long and useful life, and in their old age both died within an hour, and were buried in one grave in a small burial place on the old farm."

"From the union of Benjamin Burt 2nd and his wife, Anna Blain Burt, came a son, Benjamin Burt 3rd, the man who we are here to honor as a true and noble son and patriot of the Revolutionary War. This Benjamin Burt, 3rd, was born in Warwick, New York, March 7, 1749. He lived on his father's farm, and along with four brothers, helped their father with the usual farm work. Benjamin Burt 3rd married Johanna Parshall in 1775 at Warwick and the next year, with her, migrated to what was then Wyoming with a group that comprised the Susquehanna Company. The early Connecticut Charter conveyed to Connecticut a strip of land the average width of Connecticut, that is, be-

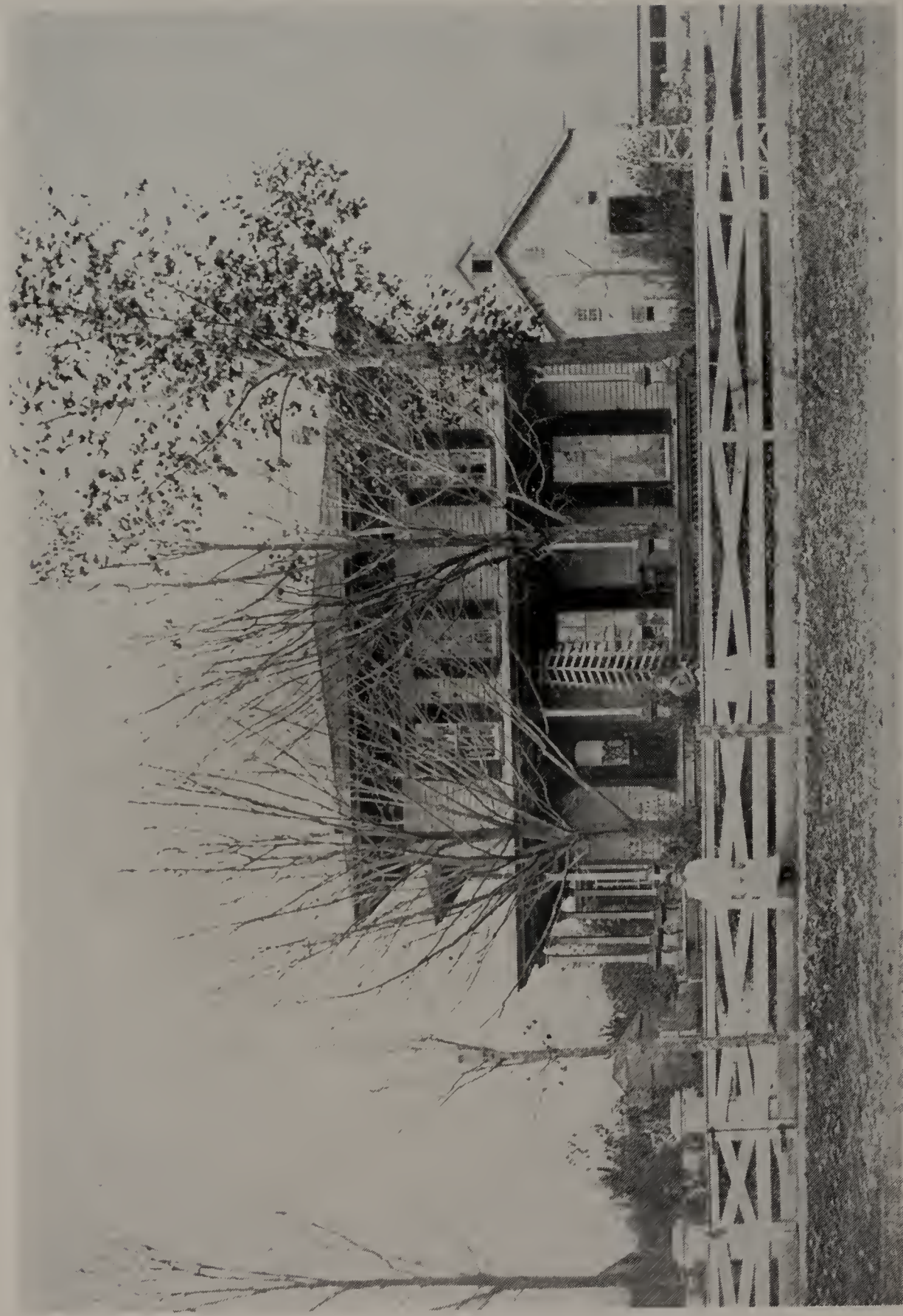
tween the 41 and 42 parallel north latitude, and extending from sea to sea, except such land as had previously been settled by Christian people. The Connecticut people, or the Susquehanna Company as they became known, then purchased from the Six Nations of Indians their rights to the land, on which they had allowed the Delaware Indians to reside. This gave the Susquehanna Company legal right to about 175,000 acres of land that now is covered by parts of six counties. Benjamin Burt and his wife, Johanna, settled in the south central part of this purchase, or a little east of what is now Muncy, then known as Northumberland County. This country at the time was an extreme wilderness, as evidenced by the fact that they were among the third group of people, and but a few years from the time the first whitemen ever trod the soil."

"January 24, 1776, Benjamin Burt volunteered for service in the 2nd. Bat. of a company that was raised in Northumberland for service in the Revolutionary War with England. He was advanced to the rank of Ensign, and fought through to near the close of the war."

"Following the Wyoming Massacre in 1778, Benjamin Burt became a part of the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition against the then powerful Six Nations of central New York. He was engaged in the Battle of Newtown, together with Israel Parshall, his father-in-law, and Asahel Burnham, whose son later married Benjamin Burt's daughter."

"It is believed that during his march up through the Chemung Valley, he had a watchful eye out for a future habitation; at any rate he, together with many others of that famed expedition returned to establish his residence in the land he fought to subdue, and to live in a country whose liberty he helped to establish."

"In October, 1788, at Albany, he procured title of Lot known as No. 33, consisting of 230 acres of fine land, and builded his home. His brother, David, of Warwick, joined him there and took title to Lot No. 34, consisting of 228 acres. And about the same time Asahel Burnham took title to Lot No. 38. And Israel Parshall, Benjamin Burt's father-in-law, established his home



THE OLD WELLS HOMESTEAD IN WELLSBURG
WHERE GEORGE SALISBURY LOWMAN LIVED

directly across the river, located in what is now the Town of Chemung."

"Benjamin Burt died May 10, 1826, at the age of 77 years, 2 months and 1 day and was buried in the Wellsburg Cemetery, and at his grave we are assembled, and his name we would honor, as a noble son and father, an upright citizen, a true and loyal patriot, now resting from his labor in the shadow of the Church that he and his family helped to establish in the land of his adoption. And while we pay tribute to his memory, let there be appreciative hearts for the heritage that he and other noble men established in this beautiful land where peace and security reign."

Isabelle Burt Lowman inherited quite a tract of land in Ridgebury Township, Pennsylvania. It was heavily timbered, and she and her husband, George S. Lowman, soon after their marriage, went to Bentley Creek, Pennsylvania, to live. He built a steam saw mill at Middletown, Ridgebury Township, which is said to have been the first one erected in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber from their own tract, as well as from others.

On the 18th day of March, 1872, David Decker, of Wellsburg, New York, conveyed to George S. Lowman of the Town of Ridgebury, Pennsylvania, a property on Front Street in the Village of Wellsburg, New York, known as the John C. Wells homestead. It was a fine, old place and a familiar land mark in the community. Shortly after its purchase, the family moved into the house and he resided there until his death.

He was interested in farming, both in Pennsylvania and New York in the vicinity of Wellsburg. Shortly after he moved to Wellsburg, he built a block of stores there, having a large hall over them, which was called "Lowman's Hall".

It was a popular place for holding public gatherings of all kinds and became the center for the social life of the community.

He was a fine, public-spirited citizen and held various public offices of trust.

Generous and kind-hearted, he was well regarded by his fellowmen, which included the better class of people, but was hated by certain elements of the riffraff whose thievery and laxity of morals he would not condone.

After his death his wife moved to the State of Washington where she resided with her son, Ulysses Mercur Lowman, who was practicing medicine there.

George Salisbury Lowman was born on his father's farm in the Town of Chemung September 20, 1829, and died at Wellsburg, New York, March 20, 1899. He is buried in Mountain View Cemetery. In 1859 he married Isabelle Burt, daughter of David Burt, born April 17, 1830. She died at Morton, Washington, November 2, 1908, and is buried there.

They had issue as follows:

1. Martin Lowman: Born at Bentley Creek, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1863.
2. Ulysses Mercur Lowman: Born at Bentley Creek, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1867.

MARTIN LOWMAN

Martin Lowman, first child of George Salisbury Lowman and Isabelle (Burt) Lowman, was born at Bentley Creek, Ridgebury Township, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1863, and died at Wellsburg, New York, July 6, 1931.

This old clock was brought to Lowman from Middletown, Pa., after Esther Maria Lowman, widow of George



GEORGE S. LOWMAN
1829-1899



ISABEL BURT LOWMAN
1830-1908



OLD LOWMAN CLOCK

Lowman died in 1831. Jacob Lowman, Senior, had it in his possession until he died and then it went to his son, Jacob Lowman, Junior.

Then George Salisbury Lowman had possession of it until his death. It is now in the possession of Ellwyn B. Lowman, his grandson of Philadelphia, Pa. It keeps perfect time and is in good condition.

He was educated at the Wellsburg Union School, graduated from the Elmira Academy, and Warners Business College in Elmira, New York.

He married Lena Frances Long, daughter of Benedict and Clara (Roth) Long, February 19, 1935. He resided throughout his life at the family home at Wellsburg, New York, and for the most of it was engaged in farming. He was kind-hearted and generous to a fault, had a high sense of moral probity and was very temperate. He took an active interest in public affairs, holding local public offices and was village clerk for more than twenty years. He was a Democrat and local Chairman for the party. He revered his ancestry, had a great interest in and considerable intimate knowledge of historical and genealogical matters and at the time of his death was Vice President of the Chemung County Historical Society and a member of the Newtown Battlefield Park Commission. He is buried at Mountain View Cemetery, Wellsburg, New York. Mrs. Lowman still resides at Wellsburg, New York.

They had issue as follows:

1. Benedictus Ellwyn Lowman: Born July 8, 1897.
2. Raivenal Martin Lowman: Born April 15, 1900; died October 16, 1920.
3. Georgia Isabel Lowman: Born October 22, 1903.

ULYSSES MERCUR LOWMAN

Dr. Ulysses Mercur Lowman, second child of George S. and Isabelle (Burt) Lowman, was born at Bentley Creek, Ridgebury Township, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1867.

He graduated from the Elmira Academy in 1884, and attended Cornell University from which he was graduated Bachelor of Letters, Class of 1888. He then took a medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, graduating in 1891.

After extensive traveling, he practiced medicine for a time at Wellsburg, New York, the home of his father, but believing that the West offered greater opportunities, went to Lewis County in the State of Washington in 1894, where he now resides and practices his profession. His home is at Randle, Washington.

He served in the Medical Corp of the U. S. Army during the World War and was commissioned Captain, being stationed at Newport News, Virginia, and is now a Major in the Medical Reserve.

BENEDICTUS ELLWYN LOWMAN

Benedictus Ellwyn Lowman, first child of Martin and Lena (Long) Lowman, was born at the family home Wellsburg, New York, July 8, 1897, and married Ethel Frances O'Brien, daughter of William and Georgia (Brown) O'Brien of Watsonville, California, December 29, 1919.

Graduated from Wellsburg Union and High Schools and attended Elmira Academy and the University of Pennsylvania.

Has been connected with the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, Elmira, New York, manufacturers of glass milk bottles, since 1916. Now resides at Oakmont, Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Have issue:

1. Jane Lowman: Born April 21, 1921.

GEORGIA ISABEL LOWMAN

Georgia Isabel Lowman, third child of Martin and Lena (Long) Lowman, was born at the family homestead Wellsburg, New York, October 22, 1903. She married Chester Everts Howell, Jr., son of Chester Everts Howell of Elmira, New York, October 2, 1929.

She was educated at Wellsburg Union and High Schools and Elmira Free Academy. Resides at "The Maples", Wellsburg, New York.

They have had children:

1. Jack Martin Howell: Born May 16, 1930; died November 25, 1936.
2. George Lowman Howell: Born August 7, 1933.
3. Fred Ellwyn Howell, Born February 12, 1937.

JOHN LOWMAN

John Lowman, sixth child of Martin and Lydia Jenkins Lowman, was born on his father's farm in the Town of Chemung, June 20, 1832. As a child and youth, he was inclined to be a weakling physically. Tall and slender, he had very little color. He had light blue eyes and light brown hair and was much under weight for his height. Just under six feet tall on maturity, he filled

out and before his last sickness and death at fifty-two reached over two hundred pounds in weight.

Being unfit for hard work on the farm, his father gave him very good opportunities for education. In addition to the local school and Elmira Academy, he went to an old-time Seminary at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, where he received instruction in higher mathematics and surveying.

A cousin, Robert M. McDowell, who was a civil engineer took him in hand and gave him employment on some canal construction in Pennsylvania.

He continued in construction work until the death of Martin Lowman, his father, in 1862.

The death of his father left his mother and three unmarried sisters alone on the old homestead, the larger part of which was willed to him. The mother and sisters were given the house and seventy acres of land. He got 225 acres.

At their earnest solicitation, he gave up his work and came home to live. He was called for service in the Civil War, but was rejected for physical disability.

Although farming was distasteful to him, John Lowman was by a combination of circumstances destined to follow that occupation the rest of his life.

Wilkes Jenkins, Jr., a cousin, had married Dinah Bixby Sharp, and they lived a few miles below the City of Elmira on the Lowman Road. Fannie Bixby, a cousin of Mrs. Jenkins' living in Bainbridge, New York, paid her a visit in 1863. On this visit she met John Lowman. The acquaintance developed into a romance and after several visits to Bainbridge, he offered her his heart and hand.



JOHN LOWMAN, THE GROOM

1864

Son of Martin Lowman, grandson of George
Lowman, late of Middletown, Pa.



FANNY BIXBY AS A BRIDE

1864



GEORGE SALISBURY LOWMAN,
BEST MAN, 1864



JULIA E. LOWMAN, BRIDESMAID
1864
Daughter of Martin Lowman, granddaughter of
Geo. Lauman.
Buried in cemetery below Lowman, N. Y.



FANNY BIXBY LOWMAN
WIFE OF JOHN LOWMAN
At the age of eighty years

Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.



This is to Certify, that

John Lownan
And
Mary S. Bixby

Were joined together in Holy Matrimony, on
the Seventh day of September in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four
according to the rites and usages of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.

The record whereof is made in the "Register of Marriages"
in Parish Register of St. Peter's Church in the
town of Bainbridge, Chautauque Co. N.Y.

Witnesses:

A. R. Gilbert
H. H. Gilbert



James A. Robinson
Rector of St. Peter's Church
Bainbridge

Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh; what therefore God
hath joined together let not man put asunder.

Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord.

Printed by C. M. BURNES Philadelphia

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

They were married in St. Peters Episcopal Church at Bainbridge on September 7, 1864.

He had reconditioned and added to a small house that stood on his Chemung farm, and it was already for occupancy when he came home with his bride. It was a rambling structure with the dining room and kitchen in the basement, but on a level with the ground, as the house stood on quite an abrupt hill. All their children were born there, except Edward J. Lowman who was born in Bainbridge, New York. Unfortunately, the place burned down in 1892, after it had passed into other hands. The public highway has been changed in recent years and brought much closer to the site of the house than formerly. The Hog Back or hill back of the residence was heavily timbered then and made a fine place for the children to play in. It slopes toward the South and the river. The warm days of spring were sure to bring forth a profusion of spring beauty, anemone, wake-robin, some trailing arbutus and other wild flowers. On the north side of the Hog Back, there is a very unusual formation of ground. The place is a perfect bowl of considerable depth and area. The sloping sides made a splendid place for a large group to sit and listen to speeches or watch athletic sports. The tradition has come down to me from my ancestors that it had been a meeting place for the Indians before the whites came. In support of this theory is the fact that the trees had all been removed from the bowl, and the ground had been shaped almost like steps when the white people came into the valley.

The yard and garden were quite attractive. There was always a profusion of flowers which were carefully cared for by his wife.

Lydia Jenkins Lowman, his mother, died in 1877. It was thought that the children of the family were too small to go to her funeral which was held in the old Martin Lowman house, the first house toward Elmira and the west.

However, the children gathered at the high point on the lawn near a large bed of geraniums and sadly watched the funeral procession pass down the road toward Riverside Cemetery where so many of the Lowman family are buried.

In 1878 Fanny Bixby Lowman came into possession of the old farm in Bainbridge, New York, that her ancestors had cut out of the forest in Colonial Days and where she was born and raised. It was on the banks of the Susquehanna River about two miles from the thriving village of Bainbridge, New York

The John Lowman farm in Chemung was disposed of and the whole family set out for the new home. Some of the group drove through by horse and wagon, while the mother and the younger children and household effects went by rail. John Lowman had not made a success of his farming venture on the 225-acre place his father had left him by his will. He had abandoned the dairy business which his father had carried on most successfully.

Turning to small fruits and sheep, adverse weather and market conditions resulted in failure.

The John Lowman family went to their new home jubilant and hopeful. It was a great lark for the youngsters. The older children went to school in the village where there was a very high-grade, old-time academy.

The farm had a capacity of over forty cows besides young stock. It was in a wonderful grass belt, and being in the milk shed of the big City of New York, the fluid milk was shipped there in forty-quart cans. It brought a very good price.

John Lowman was determined to succeed and worked very hard. The prospects were bright for him. Then, as now, the public health authorities of New York City inspected the sources of their milk supply. They demanded that certain changes be made in the cow shed under a large barn because of inadequate drainage. This was in the early spring of 1884. He raised up the barn and with the help of others laid a heavy stone wall for a new foundation. The work was too strenuous for him and an old ailment again developed, and he took to his bed. He was a fighting Democrat. Grover Cleveland, personally known to him, was the Democratic candidate for President that year. He felt that Cleveland would win, and all through the summer months, he hoped and prayed that he might live to see Cleveland elected.

His wife was just as ardent a Republican as he was a Democrat and with just cause.

Her father's family was composed of two older brothers and herself. The sons, born and raised in the North, after they completed their education went to Kentucky to teach school.

Francis M. Bixby joined Company B, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate Army, under General Stuart. Later he was detailed to Col. Mosby's band of raiders and was captured by the Union Army and died at the prison camp at Columbus, Ohio, Confederate Grave No. 89.

The other brother, George P. Bixby, died in the Confederate service somewhere in Tennessee, place and date unknown. She did not like the South. All but two of her children adopted her political opinions.

He gradually failed as the summer went along and on the 9th day of August, 1884, at his house in Bainbridge, he passed on.

His wife was an Episcopalian, and he followed her in his religious beliefs. In 1868 while living in Chemung, he joined with others in building and establishing Christ's Episcopal Church in Wellsburg, New York. After moving to Bainbridge, the family affiliated with St. Peters Church there. He was a vestryman of St. Peters at the time of his death.

The official body of the church passed resolutions on his death as follows:

"OBITUARY"

"At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of S. Peters Church Aug. 17, 1884, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wise Providence to take out of this world the soul of John Lowman, our brother and late associate in this body, therefore be it

"Resolved: That in his decease we recognize an irreparable loss, not only to his family by whom he was so deservedly and deeply loved, but also to the community by which he was most highly esteemed for his sterling integrity, his kindliness and other social virtues; and to the Church, which, long and liberally assisted by his substance, became in the hour of suffering his home, and through the Blessed Sacrament and the consolation of his soul,

"Resolved: That we tender our profound sympathy to his family in their affliction and pray that the Grace of God may

enable them to bear with resignation the heavy burden which He has laid upon their hearts.

“Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to them and that they be published in the *Bainbridge Republican*.”

Signed J. E. JOHNSON, RECTOR

and in behalf of the Vestry, Jas. A. Hopkins, Sen. Warden,
D. L. Bristol.

After the funeral was over and the relatives and friends had all departed, Fanny Bixby Lowman found herself a widow at the age of forty-four with seven children, five sons and two daughters. The oldest, George Francis Lowman, was seventeen and the youngest, Edward J. Lowman, was three years of age at their father's death. It took real courage and determination to face the problem of raising and educating such a large family. She had both of those qualities, inherited from her New England Colonial ancestors. Owning a fine dairy farm, well stocked and equipped, she was able to hold her family together, gave them an opportunity for education, and a start in life. Calm and gentle in manner but firm and forceful, medium in stature, with gray eyes and an abundance of black hair which turned white early, she lived to be eighty-five years old without sickness until the infirmities of old age crept upon her.

The progenitor of the Bixby family in America was Joseph Bixby who came to America from Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England. He was born there in 1620.

He settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, prior to 1647 and later moved to Boxford, Massachusetts, where he died in 1701. Samuel Bixby, one of his descendants, married Hannah Powers, daughter of Jonathan Powers at Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 4, 1762, and they moved to Guilford, Vermont, a new unsettled section.

Jonathan Powers was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars. At the Lexington alarm, although an old man, he joined with other men of Hollis, New Hampshire, and hurried to Boston and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

His son-in-law, Samuel Bixby, 2nd, served with Vermont forces during the Revolutionary War and took part in the Battle of Bennington and other engagements in that part of the country.

John Moss and David Atwater were among the first settlers, and signers of the Planters Associates who established New Haven Colony in Connecticut.

Both were ancestors of Fanny Bixby Lowman.

Captain Titus Moss (1738-1818), grandson of John Moss mentioned above, was a Lieutenant in Col. Webb's Connecticut Regiment in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Atwater, granddaughter of David Atwater. They had among other children, Lois Moss, who married Samuel Bixby, 3rd, of Bainbridge, New York, and was the grandmother of Fanny Bixby Lowman. Thus it appears that she had three ancestors who were Revolutionary soldiers, namely, Captain Titus Moss of New Haven, Connecticut, Sergeant Samuel Bixby of Guilford, Vermont, and Jonathan Powers of Hollis, New Hampshire.

She successfully conducted her farm for many years. When her son, George F. Lowman, married, she put him in charge of the farm, built a home in the village of Bainbridge and lived there for several years. Next she moved to Sayre, Pennsylvania, so she could be near her daughters who were conducting a private kindergarten there. Fanny Bixby Lowman, daughter of Samuel Bixby, 4th,

and Lydia Purington, his wife, were born at Bainbridge, New York, May 25, 1840. She married John Lowman at Bainbridge, New York, September 7, 1864, and died at Sayre, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1925. Both are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Bainbridge, New York.

They had issue as follows:

1. George Francis Lowman: Born March 3, 1867; died November 6, 1933, at Bainbridge, New York; married, first, Addie Partridge of Afton, New York, October 9, 1890, who died August 4, 1892, and second, Ethlin Mary Smith of Bainbridge, New York, May 1, 1912. She died November 9, 1929. All are buried at Bainbridge, New York. No children.
2. Seymour Lowman: Born October 7, 1868; married Kate Smith at Bainbridge, New York, September 7, 1893.
3. Henry Bixby Lowman: Born January 9, 1871; married Emma Anna Nallette September 1, 1909, at Vancouver, B. C. She was born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1886. No children. They live at Seattle, Washington.
4. Lois A. Lowman: Born October 13, 1873; married James A. Wilking at Sayre, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1899. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1870.
5. Lena Boyd Lowman: Born October 13, 1873; married Herman Bolich at Sayre, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1899. He was born at Ashland, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1867.
6. Raymond T. Lowman: Born October 2, 1877; married Euphema May Gold at Athens, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1910. He died at Athens, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1935. Buried at Athens, Pennsylvania. No children.
7. Edward J. Lowman: Born March 7, 1881; married Marie Willits at Boonton, New Jersey, April 7, 1908.

SEYMOUR LOWMAN

Seymour Lowman, second child of John and Fanny Bixby Lowman, was born on the farm willed to his father by Martin Lowman, one of the pioneer settlers, in the Town of Chemung. The date was October 7, 1868. He began his education in the first frame, red school house built at Lowman, New York. It stood on the site of the present structure, which was built when the former one burned down many years ago.

His childhood and youth were spent in the open country, surrounded by the wonders of nature which had a lasting influence on his whole life.

In 1878 the family moved from Lowman to Bainbridge, New York, and took up their residence on the Bixby homestead farm on the banks of the Susquehanna River. It was located in a fine, prosperous farming community, and near a progressive and thriving village with fine schools. The Academy at the village was unusually good. He graduated there at the age of seventeen. After teaching school for a couple of years, he decided to become a lawyer. Having completed a course in shorthand and typewriting at Lowells' Business College in Binghamton, he obtained a position in a lawyer's office in Norwich, New York, which was the county seat of Chenango County, and began to study law while working as a stenographer.

In the fall of 1889, he went to Elmira, New York, and continued his clerkship in the law offices of E. J. and F. E. Baldwin, prominent attorneys in that city.

He was duly admitted to practice his profession in all the Courts of the State of New York on the 17th day of November, 1891. Shortly after that he opened an of-



From left, Henry B. Lowman, George Francis Lowman and Seymour Lowman taken in 1877 just before the family moved to Bainbridge from Lowman.

fice in the City of Elmira where he practiced law until 1910. He became interested in various business enterprises and gave up the law and devoted himself to his own personal affairs.

In 1897 he was elected Secretary of the Chemung County Republican Committee which office he held until 1912 when he was made Chairman of the Committee and party leader in the County. His service continued in that capacity until the fall of 1934 at which time he declined re-election and retired from active politics.

He was elected City Chamberlain of the City of Elmira in 1900 and held the office for seven years. As such, he had charge of the City finances and collected taxes for the municipality. In 1908 he ran for the office of Member of Assembly for Chemung County and was elected by a substantial majority. Re-elected the following year he again represented Chemung County in the Legislature at Albany.

In the fall of 1910, he ran on the Republican ticket for State Senator but was defeated by the Democratic candidate in a district that had usually gone Republican. This was at the beginning of the revolt against the Republican Party which caused the Bull Moose split.

Again in 1918 he was tendered the Republican nomination for State Senator and, having accepted, he was elected this time by one of the largest majorities ever given in the district composed of the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins. He held this office for three terms of two years each, and then, having been nominated and elected in 1924 to the office of Lieutenant Governor, he became the presiding officer of the State Senate, the legislative body of which he had been a member for the previous six years.

In 1926 he was again nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor by his party but was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

On June 10, 1927, he was invited to come to Washington, D. C., by Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury in President Coolidge's Cabinet.

After a personal interview with Mr. Mellon he was tendered the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and after a preliminary service was duly and regularly appointed to such office as of August 1st, 1927, by President Coolidge.

He was sworn in and was given supervision over the Bureaus of Customs, Coast Guard, Narcotics and Industrial Alcohol and Prohibition.

The picture shows Seymour Lowman taking the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st day of August 1927. The oath was administered by Chief Clerk of the Treasury Bergfeldt. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Schoneman stands at the left with Certificate of Appointment signed by President Coolidge in his hands ready for delivery as soon as the oath was given.

The Bureaus under Asst. Secretary Lowman contained more than thirty thousand people scattered all over the United States and most foreign countries.

The prohibition question was so highly controversial that Assistant Secretary Lowman found that his every act was closely watched from the very beginning of his duty in Washington and continued during the six years of his service.

Time after time the opposition press spread false rumors that he was in "hot water" and about to be re-





ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LOWMAN

surrounded with some of his head assistants in the Prohibition Bureau. The man sitting at

his left is former Prohibition Commissioner Dr. James M. Doran.



PICTURE TAKEN MARCH 11, 1929

Standing left to right: C. D. Lawrence, A. K. Thomas, M. P. Jackson, H. C. Stuart,
Tho. W. Whittle. Seated: E. W. Camp, Seymour Lowman, Frederick J. H. Kracke.



moved from office. There was never any truth in such charges. On more than one occasion the Secretary of the Treasury as well as the President denied such rumors and reiterated their confidence in Mr. Lowman's ability and integrity.

On assuming office Mr. Lowman asserted that "I have no policy except enforcement", in connection with Prohibition Laws.

He held to this declaration all through the years of his service.

Preceding is a picture of a group of high Customs officials at the port of New York.

It was their duty to prevent smuggling of merchandise, including liquor, into the United States as far as possible.

The Treasury Department had a number of sea planes as well as surface ships and boats at their command which were used to combat the rum runners at sea.

Most of the ships engaged in smuggling were of foreign register during prohibition.

The profits were so great that they took big chances. Many of them were captured and destroyed while violating the law.

Opposite is a rum runner surrounded by small Coast Guard boats. She has surrendered after being caught red handed with a cargo of liquor on board trying to land the contraband on our shores.

There is also shown a Coast Guard vessel at sea patrolling our waters for smugglers. The Coast Guard vessels are well armed. In time of war they automatically become part of our navy.

The Coast Guard officers are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

They have a regular four-year course and are able navigators.

Assistant Secretary Lowman served under three presidents and three secretaries of the Treasury, Coolidge and Mellon, Hoover and Mills, and Roosevelt and Woodin.

When there is a change in the office of President the Cabinet officers of the outgoing President and his under secretaries and assistant secretaries are expected to resign to be accepted at the convenience of the new Head of the Government.

Appointed by President Coolidge, on the taking of office by his successor, President Hoover, Asst. Sec. Lowman promptly presented his resignation as follows:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
Washington, D. C.

March 9th, 1929.

My Dear Mr. President:

I hereby tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect at your pleasure.

Faithfully yours,

Seymour Lowman

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

The President

The White House

A number of resignations from officials were accepted by the new president. However the following was soon received by Mr. Lowman.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Boats containing bags of liquor. This outfit was discovered by the government flying boat in the offing.



Lyman Lowman

How Mellon
Clare D. Schoneman

Henry David Bond

Allen L. Mills

UNDER COOLIDGE AND MELLON

From the left sitting, Assistant Secretary Lowman, Secretary Mellon and Under Secretary Mills; standing, Assistant Secretary Schoneman and Assistant Secretary Bond.



Arthur C. Ballantine Wm. L. Mills Symon Lowman
James H. Douglas Ken, 1555 Ave

UNDER HOOVER AND MILLS

From left sitting, under Secretary Ballentine, Secretary Mills and Assistant Secretary Lowman; from left standing, Assistant Secretary Douglas, Assistant Secretary Heath.



THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

March 9, 1929

Hon. Seymour Lowman
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to thank you for the courtesy you have shown me in tendering your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. I am returning it to you unaccepted as I am anxious that you should continue the distinguished service you have been giving.

I wish to express my appreciation of your thoughtfulness toward me.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Service in Washington is inspiring and interesting. Hard work goes with the job of an assistant secretary. The innumerable details of such a position are almost beyond belief.

There is also the pleasant side to such a position. Social prestige—and the opportunity to associate with the best the country affords is a phase never to be forgotten.

With political power there also goes the opportunity to help others. To satisfy the ambitions of worthy people, is always a satisfaction.

Many men and women devote their whole lives to service for the government. It is a noble calling and I know many people who have given themselves unselfishly in the cause of honest and efficient government.

When the fortunes of politics shifted and a new group came on the scene in Washington in 1933 it was pleasant to receive the following letter of appreciation from former President Hoover, an able man and a great executive:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

February 25, 1933

Hon. Seymour Lowman

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I cannot leave this office without expressing to you my personal gratitude for the fine friendship you have shown to me over these many years.

I need not comment on your public service for that is manifest.

I just want you to know of my personal appreciation.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

With the coming of President Roosevelt and his appointment of Hon. W. H. Woodin as Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary Lowman was not among strangers. He had known both President Roosevelt and Secretary Woodin for many years.

He was told not to hand in his resignation immediately as was the custom.

However early in March 1933 he was made a Trustee of the Elmira Savings Bank and later was elected president of the institution which had been established in

1869. The times were trying for banks in 1933 and as the president of the Savings Bank had recently died his services were needed.

On the 13th of March 1933 he felt impelled to resign so as to take up his new duties at the savings bank and he so advised Secretary Woodin who agreed with him that such a course was advisable under conditions existing.

Upon his resignation he received a letter from President Roosevelt as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

March 14, 1933.

My Dear Governor Lowman:

I have your letter of March thirteenth tendering your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which is hereby accepted to take effect at the close of business on March fifteenth nineteen hundred thirty-three.

The efficient and loyal service which you have rendered the government is appreciated and I desire to express my personal appreciation of your having stayed on as long as possible, during these exceedingly busy days in the Treasury. I wish for you continued health and success in your new undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

To

Honorable Seymour Lowman

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Thus ended a public career of many years for Seymour Lowman as shown below:

City Chamberlain of Elmira	1900-1907
Member of Assembly	1909-1910
State Senator	1919-1924
Lieutenant Governor	1925-1926
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury	1927-1933

To again resume the life of a private citizen had many attractions for him.

On returning from Washington he and Mrs. Lowman took up their residence on a farm owned by them about three miles from the City of Elmira, down the Lowman Road where they expect to end their days in quiet and repose.

The picture shows the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Lowman. It is about 120 years old and replaced the log cabin of the pioneer settlers. Modern improvements have been added in recent years.

Coming from a line of ancestors who were interested in agriculture, the call of the soil was in his blood. It had found an outlet when in 1903 he became one of the principal organizers of the United States Cut Flower Company, wholesale growers of roses, with several acres of greenhouses near Elmira, New York. Since 1912 he has been president and principal owner of the corporation which grows flowers for the general market. Many times prizes have been awarded in the great flower shows of the country for roses grown in this plant.

Seymour Lowman is a confirmed member of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and is a vestryman of the organization.

For many years he was President of Lowman Con-





614 Euclid Ave., Elmira, N. Y. Built in 1893.

struction Corporation largely interested in building construction and real estate promotion. The concern is no longer in business.

On September 7, 1893, he married Kate Harding Smith, daughter of Dr. Abner Marshall Smith and Rhoby Evans Smith of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her father was a prominent physician and surgeon in that city.

She was born there December 11, 1869, and was educated in private schools in her home town and a finishing school in Geneva, New York.

Upon their marriage in 1893, they moved into a new house they built that summer at 614 Euclid Avenue, Elmira, New York, where they lived for forty years.

Kate Smith Lowman, wife of Seymour Lowman, is descended from pioneer New England ancestry of English, Irish and Welsh blood.

Her English pioneer ancestor was Hezekiah Smith who settled in Ashford Township, Windom County, Connecticut, early in the history of that colony and was a native of England. His son Amos Smith settled at Dalton, now a suburb of the City of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War, and was a soldier from that locality. He saw service with the Berkshire County Militia at the Battle of Saratoga (See History of Pittsfield, page 484).

Her grandmother Smith was Mary Driscoll of Westerly, Rhode Island, of Irish lineage who married Abner Smith, son of Amos Smith of Dalton, above mentioned.

It would seem that of all her Colonial ancestors in New England that Major Henry Evans is the most outstanding. He was very prominent in the controversy that raged between New York State and Vermont over the so

called New Hampshire Grants over which both states claimed jurisdiction. He served as Major of Cumberland County Militia in 1776. (See Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, page 823.)

He saw active service at Bennington and at other points in Vermont and North Eastern New York during the Revolutionary War. He lived at Guilford, Vermont.

His arrest, trial and acquittal for treason, insurrection and other activities are fully set out in the History of Eastern Vermont by B. H. Hall, page 505, etc.

When New York State finally relinquished her claims to the territory, Major Henry Evans was given 1,920 acres of land in Chenango County, New York, in lieu of his land claims in Vermont. This was in 1786. He moved to his new grants in 1789. (See page 157, History of Chenango County by James H. Smith.)

He died August 6, 1792, and is buried at Sidney, New York. On his grave stone is the following quaint epitaph:

“This man came to this country
At an early day,
Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they.”

Like many other New Englanders, she traces one line of ancestors to Priscilla Mullins and John Alden, the valiant Plymouth lovers, so beautifully immortalized by Longfellow in his wonderful poem, “Miles Standish.” The line is set out in the book “Mayflower Descendants” as follows:

John Alden: Married Priscilla Mullins in 1621.

Elizabeth Alden: Their daughter married John Pabodie.

Lydia Pabodie, their daughter, married Daniel Grinnell.



SEYMOUR LOWMAN

AT TIME OF THEIR MARRIAGE SEPT. 7, 1893



KATE SMITH LOWMAN



SEYMOUR LOWMAN



KATE SMITH LOWMAN

TAKEN IN 1930 AT WASHINGTON

Priscilla Grinnell, their daughter, married Theophilus Redfield.

Theophilus Redfield, Jr., their son, married Mary Buell.

Levi Redfield, their son, married Sybil Wilcox.

Russell Redfield, their son, married Elizabeth Bixby.

Gratia Redfield, their daughter, married Ansel Evans.

Rhoby Evans, their daughter, married Abner Marshall Smith.

Kate Smith, their daughter, married Seymour Lowman.

A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she has to her credit the following ancestors who served in the struggle for American Independence, namely:

Major Henry Evans of Guilford, Vermont.

Sergeant Samuel Bixby of Guilford, Vermont.

Private Amos Smith, Dalton, Massachusetts.

Private Jonathan Powers of Hollis, New Hampshire.

Private Josiah Rice of Grafton, Massachusetts.

Her ancestors, Walter Haynes and Peter Noyes, were deputies in Colonial Days to the General Court of Massachusetts which makes her eligible to join the Society of Colonial Dames.

Through Josiah Rice, her line of descent goes back to the Magna Charta "Barons of Runnamede."

Seymour Lowman and Kate Harding Smith, his wife, have had children, all born in the family home in Elmira, New York, as follows:

Seymour Lowman, Jr.: Born June 10th, 1894. Died in infancy.

Abner Marshall Lowman: Born June 4, 1896.

Gratia Rhoby Lowman: Born May 6, 1898.

Fanny Lowman: Born November 4, 1901.

Caroline Ethlin Lowman: Born May 31, 1904.

Katherine H. Lowman: Born October 22, 1908.

Seymour Lowman, was twice honored by his congressional district by being elected to serve as a delegate to the National Convention in 1924 at Cleveland, Ohio—at which Calvin Coolidge was nominated for President and again in 1932 to the National Convention at Chicago, Ill., at which Herbert Hoover was nominated.

He has been a Mason for many years and in 1902 served as Master of Ivy Lodge of Elmira. He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and many other societies and clubs including Sons of the American Revolution. His revolutionary ancestors were George Lowman of Pennsylvania, Samuel Bixby of Vermont, Titus Moss of Connecticut, Gideon Salisbury of New York, and John Jenkins of Pennsylvania.



SEYMOUR AND KATE SMITH LOWMAN'S GRANDCHILDREN

Taken in 1937. Lower row from left: Gratia Stiles, Martin Stiles, Guy Stiles, John A. Schwab, Jr., Bernard Schwab. Middle row from left: George Lowman, Elisabeth Schwab, Katherine Schwab, Seymour Stiles, Henry Stiles. Top row from left: Louise

Schwab, Camilla Lowman, Marshall Lowman, Jr., Eleanor Schwab.



LIEUTENANT ABNER MARSHALL LOWMAN
U. S. NAVY, WORLD WAR PERIOD. AVIATOR WITH
OVERSEAS FLEET.

ABNER MARSHALL LOWMAN

Abner Marshall Lowman, son of Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, of Elmira, New York attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the Elmira Free Academy with Class of 1914. He attended Cascadilla Preparatory School, Ithaca, N. Y., and graduated from there with the Class of 1915. In the Fall of 1915 he entered Union College in Schenectady, New York. When the United States entered the World War in April 1917 he was a sophomore at that college. With many others of his class, he immediately enlisted in the U. S. Navy. Detailed to the aviation service, he received his ground school training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was next detailed to the flying school at Akron, Ohio, and after completing his work there he spent some time flying out of Norfolk, Va., escorting ships out to sea each morning, on their way to Europe.

When the Battleship Nevada was ordered to European waters he was detailed for duty on that ship in connection with the observation balloon. He remained with that vessel until peace was declared and returned to the United State on board her after the war was over.

He attained the rank of Lieutenant (J. G.). On receiving his honorable discharge from the Navy in the spring after the war he returned to Elmira, N. Y. He has been engaged in various business undertakings ever since, associated with his father, Seymour Lowman.

In 1931 he was appointed City Chamberlain of the City of Elmira, N. Y. After serving as City Chamberlain he was appointed Welfare Commissioner of the same city and helped organize that department of the city govern-

ment to enable it to meet the excessive demands upon it during the depression.

He is now Treasurer and Managing Director of the United States Cut Flower Company, growers and wholesalers of flowers at Elmira, N. Y.

On the 14th day of September, 1920, he married Camilla Elizabeth Bryan, of Elmira, N. Y. She was born April 18th, 1899, and graduated from the Elmira schools. She graduated from Wellesley College, Class of 1920.

They have issue as follows:

1. Marshall Lowman: Born March 28, 1922.
2. Camilla Tyler Lowman: Born January 19, 1925.
3. George Bryan Lowman: Born September 7, 1927.

Camilla E. Bryan, wife of Abner Marshall Lowman, has an unusual and interesting background of Colonial ancestry.

Her father, George Pettigrew Bryan, was of a French-Huguenot family who settled in North Carolina in the early history of that colony. He was born at York, Pa., September 7, 1865, and died at Elmira, N. Y., May 30, 1914.

He graduated from the University of Maryland as a civil engineer and at the time of his death was employed in that capacity by the Erie Railroad Company at Elmira, N. Y. He was buried in Baltimore, Md., his home town.

The French name from which Bryan is derived is "Brienne" and was Anglicized to Bryan while the family lived in England.



ABNER MARSHALL LOWMAN
AT 40 YEARS OF AGE



CAMILLA BRYAN LOWMAN
WIFE OF A. M. LOWMAN AT 35 YEARS
OF AGE

The American progenitor of the family was Edward Bryan who with his wife Christine came from England and settled at Battle Creek, North Carolina, early in the history of that Colony.

He brought with him from England the coat of arms given to the family by King Edward III. About 1740 Wm. Bryan, his son, placed the coat of arms in old Christ Church at New Bern, N. C. When that church was rebuilt it was placed in a memorial window over the Bryan pew where it is still preserved.

Col. John Bryan, grandson of Edward Bryan, the emigrant and son of William Bryan, and Anna Dawson, his wife, was born in Craven County, N. C., in 1732 and died there in 1781. He was a Colonel in the Continental Army and a member of the Provisional Congress held at Halifax, N. C., during the Revolutionary war period for Craven County.

See Colonial Records of N. C., page 457, etc.

See Wheeler's History of N. C., Vol. I, page 85, etc.

Col. John Bryan had a son, James Bryan, who married Rachel Heritage. They were the parents of Hon. John Heritage Bryan, born at New Bern, N. C., Nov. 4, 1798 and died at Raleigh, N. C., May 19, 1870. He studied under private tutors and attended New Bern Academy. Was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1815, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819 and commenced practice at New Bern, N. C. Member of State Senate in 1823 and 1824. Trustee of University of North Carolina 1823 to 1868. Elected as a Whig to the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses of the United States March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1829. Resumed prac-

tice of law at New Bern, N. C. Moved to Raleigh, N. C. in 1830 and continued practice there. Married Mary Shepard, daughter of Wm. Shepard and Mary Blount Sept. 20, 1821.

By this marriage three important North Carolina families became associated. The Bryans, the Shepards and the Blounts who have furnished members of the Continental Congress, the Congress of the United States and many brave soldiers and outstanding lawyers to the State of North Carolina. John Hermitage Bryan, and Mary Shepard his wife had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters.

William Shepard Bryan, the grandfather of Camilla Bryan Lowman, was one of that family of children.

He was born in New Bern, N. C., November 20, 1827, moved with his father to Raleigh, N. C., when a child, graduated with a degree of A.B. from the University of N. C. in 1846, and a degree of A.M. in 1850, practiced law in Baltimore, Md. Married Elizabeth Hayward October 1, 1857; associate judge Court of Appeals, Maryland, 1883 to 1898; judge Superior Court, Maryland; died December 6, 1906; buried in Baltimore, Maryland, ending a great career as lawyer and judge.

George Pettigrew Bryan, brother of Wm. Shepard Bryan above mentioned and the man after whom Camilla Bryan Lowman's father was named, was born October 9, 1841. He graduated from the University of N. C. with the class of 1860. A man of rare merit and attainments, of the highest moral qualities and fidelity to every duty, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he had cherished a design to connect himself with the Uni-

versity of Oxford, England, for the purpose of preparing himself for the gospel ministry.

Out of college just at the beginning of the war between the states, he entered the military service of his native state and joined the 2nd N. C. Regiment of Cavalry as a second lieutenant. Transferred, with his regiment to the Army of Northern Virginia, in a hardly contested cavalry fight at Upperville, Va., he was seriously wounded and captured. After a galling imprisonment of nine months he was exchanged and made his last visit to his friends and native town. He again pressed himself into service and remained with his old regiment in which he had become a captain. He fell mortally wounded by a minnie ball while gallantly leading his company in a charge against the enemy's works, ten miles east of Richmond on the Charles City road.

Col. Roberts, of his own regiment in a note to his afflicted father says:

"Let me assure you that you have my deepest heartfelt sympathy in this very sad and sudden bereavement.

"His loss will be severely felt in this command. His death was as glorious as it is sad.

"Noble spirit, flower of chivalry, may his soul find rest in heaven."

His remains were deposited in the cemetery at Raleigh, N. C., August 21, 1864. A great sacrifice in a lost cause.

Let us now turn to New England and the Tyler family from which Camilla Tyler Bryan, mother of Camilla E. Lowman springs.

Job Tyler came from England and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, about 1638 and later at Andover,

Mass. His son, Hopestill Tyler died Jan. 20, 1733 at Preston, Conn., leaving a son Daniel who died at Groton, Conn., 1734. Then followed Daniel, son of Daniel, who died at Brooklyn, Conn. He was born in 1699 and is said to have lived in three centuries. He died at the age of one hundred years, 11 months and 15 days. A carpenter and builder, he erected the old church standing on the green at Brooklyn, Conn., and was the first of the family to step out of the rut of early Colonial occupation of clearing land and farming.

When he was over eighty years of age he is said to have walked the length of the ridge pole of the old church keeping perfect balance.

He married three times:

1st wife, Jane Cady

2nd wife, Mehitable Shurtleff

3rd wife, Mary Herrick.

He is buried in the old graveyard in Brooklyn, Conn. beside his three wives. On the tombstone is mentioned the fact that he had twenty-one children, upwards of fifty grandchildren and one hundred twenty great-grandchildren. It also bears this epitaph:

“Altho one hundred years I have seen
My life was short; 'twas but a dream.”

Camilla Tyler Bryan, wife of George Pettigrew Bryan, is descended from the second wife Mehitable Shurtleff. He married the third time after he was seventy years of age and his wife bore him one daughter.

His son Daniel Tyler 3rd by his wife Mehitable, was not only his namesake but apparently a favorite child,

as he left him a large landed property covering some thousand acres or more in and about Brooklyn, Conn.

Daniel Tyler 3rd, known as Captain Tyler, was born May 21, 1750. He graduated from Harvard College, class of 1771, and soon after that time married Mary Putnam, the daughter of General Israel Putnam.

When the war of the Revolution broke out he accompanied General Putnam to the field and was made adjutant of his regiment. They were in the battle of Bunker Hill.

After serving two years with this regiment Captain Tyler raised and equipped at his own expense a company of artillery. He commanded the company with the rank of Major and was stationed at Newport, R. I. to assist in the defense of that city and other points in that vicinity.

His wife, Mary Putnam, died leaving him several children. He then, on June 10, 1790, married Sarah Edwards, widow of Benjamin Chaplin, of the town of Chaplin, and a daughter of Hon. Timothy and Rhoda (Ogden) Edwards of Stockbridge, Mass. She was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 11, 1761, and died at Brooklyn, Conn., April 28, 1841. Sarah Edwards was the granddaughter of President Jonathan Edward and Sarah Pierrepont, his wife, of Princeton, great American theologian and philosopher.

Captain Tyler was later confronted with the problem of my children, her children, and our children, for another family appeared in due time. Frederick Tyler, grandfather of Camilla Tyler Bryan, was of the group of children of Sarah Edwards and Daniel Tyler 3rd.

In addition to his own estate which was considerable, the "Widow Chaplin" brought quite a dowry to Captain Tyler.

Captain Tyler did not equal his father when it came to a family but he was a close second. As the third family came to increase the household it became necessary to build a very large house which was long the wonder and admiration of the community. It was three stories high with every arrangement known at the time for comfortable and agreeable living.

Those were the days when gentlemen wore powdered hair, with shirt ruffled at waist and front, small clothes, long black silk stockings with knee buckles, and shoes adorned in the same manner. The spacious house was finished in the most ornate manner for those times with much wood carving and decorations.

Mrs. Sarah Tyler Cowan, a granddaughter of Captain Tyler and Sarah Edwards Tyler his wife, to whom I am indebted for much of the material covering the Tyler family, left a memoir from which I am privileged to quote as follows:

"Innumerable stories are told of the pranks of that large family of boys. How they stole water melons from Parson Whitney and were made to restore the value four fold out of their own little pocket money.

"How they used to arise at an unearthly hour of a Thanksgiving Day and solemnly proceed to the store room where the pies were deposited after being baked, when if they did not amount to exactly one hundred, a family rebellion was at once instigated.

"How strictly they were made to observe Saturday night, when no play or no work was permissable, and only the weekly ablutions considered un-sinful.

"Then after the most rigorous observance of Sunday without even the relief of a Sunday school and its wishy washy library, how they all rushed out to the village green the very moment the sun sank below the horizon, and made amends for

the imposed restraint by the whoops, and shouts and boyish games in which it was then considered perfectly proper to engage.

"When our grandfather and grandmother were young married people there was much less austerity in the standards of the community than prevailed some years afterwards. The country families had their own junketings, played cards, and danced at their parties and even gave ordination balls when the new minister was expected to lead off with the partner of his choice. Lotteries were much in vogue—by them churches were built. Our grandfather in moments of generosity often presented his children with lottery tickets in various schemes of public interest.

"In those days every well to do family had its sideboard always furnished with decanters containing brandy, rum, gin and other seductive fluids of which every visitor was invited to partake and even the clergy did not refuse the proffered glass.

"Farm hands employed in haying and harvesting were served with stated rations of stimulants such as cider, flip, metheglin, and switchel.

"Our ancestral home in Brooklyn, Conn., was supplied with servants both black and white and the farm hands had a table of their own.

"I well remember to have seen the little old woman named Hannah Cushman who took care of our father in his childhood and he contributed to her support in her declining years. Our Aunt Sarah always had her colored maid and there were also cooks and housemaids all personally supervised by our grandmother—a most notable cook and housewife."

In this brief sketch it is impossible to refer particularly to more of the many outstanding members of the Tyler family of New England except to briefly mention Major-General Robert Ogden Tyler, a brother of Edwin S. Tyler, the grandfather of Camilla Bryan Lowman.

General Tyler was born at Hunter, Greene County, New York, December 22, 1831. He was the son of Fred-

erick and Sophia (Sharp) Tyler, and grandson of Daniel Tyler, and Sarah (Edwards) Tyler. His grandfather of Brooklyn, Conn., married for his first wife Mary, daughter of General Israel Putnam with whose command he served as adjutant at the battle of Bunker Hill and subsequently during the Revolution.

His second wife, the grandmother of Gen. Robert Ogden Tyler, was Sarah Edwards, eldest daughter of Judge Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogden of Stockbridge, Mass., and granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards and Sarah Pierrepont, his wife. He graduated from West Point July 1, 1852. On graduation he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant. He served in various army posts throughout the United States. When the war between the States was declared he was quite a seasoned officer and ready for the fray. After he died, Dec. 1st, 1874, a memorial was published, edited by General George W. Cullum, giving a record of his military career from which I will briefly quote:

“Lieutenant Tyler sailed in April 1861 with the expedition intended to relieve Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina; was an unwilling spectator of the bombardment of that powerless works; and returned to New York City on the steamer Baltic, which brought off Major Anderson and his gallant command.

“Took command in May 1861 of a Light Battery with which he assisted in opening the communication through Baltimore, Md., closed after the attack of April 19 upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

“Captain Tyler September 17, 1861 was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, a regiment which from bad handling in the Shenandoah Valley had become completely demoralized, and whose rank and file were fast deserting their colors.

"It was under such discouraging circumstances that the young Colonel took command; but almost as by magic these raw, disorderly militia recruits were suddenly transformed into disciplined soldiers.

"Colonel Tyler's regiment, by order of the War Department, became January 2, 1862, the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery and continued in the defenses of Washington till April 4, 1862 when Tyler was assigned to the command of the siege-train of the Army of the Potomac. In the subsequent movements on Richmond Colonel Tyler received high commendations for the distinguished part his regiment took in the capture of Hanover Court House, and in the battles of Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill. When General McClellan retired upon Washington, Colonel Tyler's regiment did splendid service in concert with the gun-boats in protecting the rear of the Army.

"Of his meritorious conduct in this campaign the Adjutant General of Connecticut officially said:

" 'The high reputation for discipline and drill acquired by this regiment during its arduous service in the field, was due in a great measure to the acknowledged excellence and superior qualities of the commanding officer'.

"At the same time the President of the United States in recognition of his brilliant service appointed him, November 29, 1862 a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

"Upon the application of General Burnside, who succeeded McClellan, General Tyler was assigned to the command of the artillery of the Central Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac, in which position he did excellent service during the battle and bombardment of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13-15, 1862.

"General Tyler was assigned May 2, 1863 to command of the 'Artillery Reserve' of the Army of the Potomac which played an important part in the battle of Chancellorsville and in the pursuit of Lee's Army into Pennsylvania.

"At the battle of Gettysburg this Artillery Reserve comprised over one hundred and thirty guns and more than three hundred ammunition wagons.

"The grand part which the artillery played in this death struggle with the Confederacy is too well known to require description here. Impatiently awaiting the signal for action, Hunt, the Chief, and Tyler his able assistant opened with almost one hundred guns, from Cemetery Hill to the Round Tops, upon Pickett's magnificent assaulting column, tearing vast gaps in the advancing ranks, and almost annihilating that proud array of eighteen thousand of the best Southern infantry. General Tyler in this battle of the giants, had two horses shot under him, and his coolness, skill, and intrepidity contributed greatly to the success of that final struggle.

"General Meade, in his official despatch warmly commended his 'efficient and distinguished services'; and Swinton in his 'History of the Army of the Potomac' says 'as the batteries exhausted their ammunition it was replaced by the 'Artillery Reserves,' sent forward by its efficient chief, General Robert O. Tyler."

On the opening of the Richmond campaign General Tyler was ordered to Belle Plain, to take command of a division of heavy artillery acting as infantry, attached to the Army of the Potomac; and in the battles about Spottsylvania, when occupying the extreme right, May 19, 1864, he gallantly repulsed a furious assault of Ewell's Confederate corps in such a manner as to win from General Meade a congratulatory order:

"Thanking General Tyler, his officers and men for their gallant conduct and brilliant success in the engagement."

In the subsequent vigorous pursuit of the enemy by the Army of the Potomac, he fought at North Anna, Tolo-potomoy, and Cold Harbor. In this last terrible battle, leading his picked brigade, he was severely wounded by a rifle ball.

Tyler's active military career was now closed, his hitherto vigorous constitution had received a shock from

which he never recovered; and as truly remarked a friend "although he long survived the war he was *killed* at Cold Harbor."

He died at Boston, Mass., December 1st, 1874, and was buried at Hartford in the beautiful Cedar Hill Cemetery, with the highest military honors.

His devoted sister, Mrs. Sarah Tyler Cowan, thus writes of him:

"So closed the earthly career of this gallant officer and true soldier. His record tells its own story, but it cannot speak of the high qualities which made up the finished character. His strict sense of justice; his perfect integrity and fine sense of honor; his devoted love of country and his loyalty to his friends; his scrupulous regard for the feelings of others; his cultivated mind and warm, affectionate heart; who can justly estimate in words the value of all these characteristics?"

General Tyler never married. Like the young but brave Captain Bryan who likewise fell near Richmond may the soul of brave General Tyler "find rest in heaven."

Edwin S. Tyler, the father of Camilla Tyler Bryan, and grandfather of Camilla Bryan Lowman, was born at Hunter, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1834. He married Camilla A. Treadwell at Farmington, Conn., March 8, 1860. She was born in New York October 27, 1840.

George Pettigrew Bryan married Camilla Matilda Tyler at New York on the 26th day of November, 1892. She was born at Hartford, Conn., November 18, 1870.

Camilla A. Treadwell, wife of Edwin S. Tyler of Hartford, Conn., was a great-granddaughter of John Treadwell, LL.D., the last Colonial Governor of Connecticut.

GRATIA RHOBY LOWMAN

Gratia Rhoby Lowman, third child of Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, attended the public schools in Elmira, New York, having graduated from the Elmira Free Academy in the Class of 1917. She matriculated at Elmira College and graduated in the Class of 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After teaching for a time, she took training as a nurse at the Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania, and later transferred to Kings County Hospital, New York City.

May 13, 1923, she married Arthur L. Stiles in New York City. He was born July 5, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stiles is a construction superintendent and resides in Troy, Pa.

They have children as follows:

Seymour Lowman Stiles: Born April 4, 1925.

Henry Arthur Stiles: Born August 17, 1926.

Guy Ballard Stiles: Born September 17, 1928.

Martin Bixby Stiles: Born July 25, 1932.

Gratia Redfield Stiles: Born August 23, 1933.

FANNY LOWMAN

Fanny Lowman, fourth child of Seymour Lowman and Kate Smith Lowman, attended the elementary schools in Elmira, N. Y., graduated from Linden Hall, Lititz, Pennsylvania, June 20th, 1921, after completing a four-year college preparatory course there. In the autumn of 1921, she entered Elmira College and graduated with the Class of 1925.

On Tuesday, June 16th, 1925, she married Newton

R. Gifford of Fall River, Massachusetts, born 1891, died in 1929. The ceremony was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, Elmira, New York.

He graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1912 and was a stock broker. His first wife was Louise Buffinton of Fall River, born 1895, died 1923, leaving two daughters: Eleanor Gifford, born May 24, 1919; and Louise Gifford, born April 22, 1923. They were, after their father's death, legally adopted by Fanny Lowman.

Fanny Lowman and Newton R. Gifford had two children

Katherine H. Gifford: Born at Fall River, Massachusetts, February 1, 1927.

Elisabeth Newton Gifford: Born at Fall River, Massachusetts, December 6, 1928.

After the death of her first husband, she moved to Elmira, New York, her old home town.

At West Point, New York, on the 16th day of August, 1930, she married John Anthony Schwab. He graduated from West Point in the Class of 1927, and after serving in the army for a time, he resigned his commission and accepted a position as a civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is now superintendent of the Logansport, Indiana, division of that railroad and resides in Logansport, Indiana.

They have children as follows:

John Anthony Schwab, Jr.: Born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania April 26, 1931.

Bernard Anthony Schwab: Born October 15, 1933, at Wilmington, Delaware.

CAROLINE ETHLIN LOWMAN

Caroline Ethlin Lowman, fifth child of Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, was educated in the Elmira public schools and Dana Hall Wellesley, Massachusetts, Class of 1922. After completing her education, she held a clerical position in her father's office in Elmira, New York, for some years.

On the 18th day of May, 1932, at St. Patrick's Church in Washington, D. C., she was married to Raymond Virgil Marron, United States Coast Guard. He was born in Denver, Colorado, May 21, 1899. After attending Colorado State Agricultural College for two years, he obtained an appointment as a cadet in the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., and graduated from there in the Class of 1924. Since then he has been in active service. He is now stationed at Miami, Florida. They have no children. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

KATHERINE HARDING LOWMAN

Katherine Harding Lowman, sixth child of Seymour and Kate Smith Lowman, after attending the elementary school in Elmira, New York, completed her education in Emma Willard School, Troy, New York, from which she graduated June 12, 1928.

The next few years she spent with her parents in Washington. In 1930 she went abroad, spending some time in Egypt. The following year was spent in Boston, Massachusetts, taking a special course in Occupational Therapy.

October 22, 1932, at Trinity Church, Elmira, she married Jacob Rudolph Schlager, Jr., of Clark's Green, Pennsylvania. They have no children and now reside in Leetsdale, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh where he is engaged in business.

LOIS A. LOWMAN

Lois A. Lowman, fourth child of John and Fanny Bixby Lowman, born at Lowman, New York, is a twin sister of Lena B. Lowman. After they completed a course at the Bainbridge, New York, Academy, they both attended a special school for the training of kindergarten teachers at Utica, New York, where they graduated in 1896.

They opened up a school for young children in Sayre, Pennsylvania, which they conducted for several years.

On the 20th of December, 1899, at Sayre, Pennsylvania, she married James N. Wilking, a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, born September 28, 1870. He is an expert machinist and was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at their Sayre Shops for several years. The family moved to Birmingham, Alabama, where he is employed by the Southern Railroad.

They have two children as follows:

John Lowman Wilking: Born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1906. He graduated from Simpson High School and then from Howard College Birmingham, Alabama, in 1928.

Katherine Lowman Wilking: Born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1901. She graduated from Loulie Compton Seminary, Birmingham, Alabama, and from Howard College, Birmingham, with a B. S. degree in the Class of

1925. On the 24th day of November, 1927, she married Doctor Edmund K. Kline at Birmingham. He was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania November 4, 1894. His educational record is as follows: B. S. Franklin and Marshall College Class of 1914. A. M. University of Pennsylvania 1916. Doctor of Public Health, University of Michigan 1925. They reside at Cuba, New York, where Doctor Kline is Public Health Doctor for the County of Cattaraugus. They have children:

Katherine Lowman Kline: Born, Birmingham, Alabama, June 10, 1928.

Edmund Wilking Kline: Born, Olean, New York, December 16, 1929.

Caroline Lois Kline: Born, Olean, New York, December 18, 1932.

Elizabeth Moss Kline: Born, Olean, New York, December 4, 1935.

LENA BOYD LOWMAN

Lena Boyd Lowman, fifth child of John and Fanny Bixby Lowman, is a twin sister of Lois A. Lowman, born at Lowman, New York.

On November 8, 1899, at the family home in Sayre, Pennsylvania, she married Herman L. Bolich, born at Ashland, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1867. He has conducted a general hardware store at Sayre, Pennsylvania, ever since he began business. He is a trustee of the Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre and a director and officer of the Sayre National Bank.

A confirmed member of the Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), Sayre, he is a Warden of that church. Mrs. Bolich by appointment of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, has held important positions dealing with

charitable and welfare work in her county and municipality.

They have children as follows:

1. John Albert Bolich: Born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1903. He graduated from La Fayette College, Class of 1925, with degree of B. S. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Class of 1929. Interne at Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, 1929-1930. Fellow there 1930-1931. Since then he has been practicing his profession at Milton, Pennsylvania. He married Geraldine Miller of Athens, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1930. They have a son James Louis Bolich born August 19, 1937.
2. Raymond Edward Bolich: Born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1905. He graduated from La Fayette College in Class of 1927, B. S. and from Harvard Business Administration in 1929. He is unmarried and is in business with his father at Sayre, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD JOHNSON LOWMAN

Edward Johnson Lowman, seventh child of John and Fanny Bixby Lowman, was born at Bainbridge, New York. He graduated from the Sayre, Pennsylvania, High School, Class of 1900.

He studied law at Elmira, New York, with his brother, Seymour Lowman, and was admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State of New York in 1905.

He has held an executive position with the Shepard Electric Crain and Hoist Company at Montour Falls, New York, for many years, and resides there at this time.

He married Marie Willits, daughter of Benjamin Arnold Willits of Boonton, New Jersey, April 7, 1908. Interested in public affairs, he served as president of

the Village of Montour Falls for a long term of years as well as other local offices.

They have children:

Willits Bixby Lowman: Born at Brooklyn, New York, April 18, 1912. He graduated from Cook Academy in the Class of 1931 and from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Class of 1935. He specialized in landscape gardening and horticulture and now resides in New York City where he is in business.

Barbara Lowman: Born at Sayre, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1917. She graduated at Cook Academy, Class of 1935, and entered Cortland Teachers College, Cortland, New York, in the fall of 1935 where she graduated from the College with the Class of 1938. She now is director of physical education at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, New York.

WILLIAM KING LOWMAN

William King Lowman, eighth child of Martin and Lydia Lowman, was born in the Town of Chemung March 19, 1838, and died June 13, 1904, at Lowman, New York. He married Harriett McHenry, daughter of Charles McHenry of the Town of Southport, in 1859. She was born in 1842 and died in 1904.

They were buried in the Wellsburg Cemetery. William K. Lowman was a farmer and lived in the old Hurd farmhouse near the bridge, and on the banks of Baldwin Creek, in the hamlet of Lowman. His father willed him that part of Great Lot Number 20 in the Town of Chemung that was south of the highway. It was a very fertile and productive farm extending south to the north bank of the Chemung River. He lived there all his life, after his marriage.



WM. K. LOWMAN
Son of Martin Lowman and Grandson of George Lauman
of Middletown, Pa.

Not overly ambitious, he led a life of ease and comfort. The "holler", as the hamlet was familiarly called by the natives, then boasted of a blacksmith shop which was a favorite rendezvous for sitters. All affairs of state and nation were thoroughly discussed there. The lives and characters of every man, woman and child for miles around were carefully and fully talked over and judged according to the combined opinion of the group.

Uncle Bill was usually at the shop, and he was a living encyclopedia of facts and circumstance involving the affairs of the community and its people. Even the realm of conjecture was sometimes explored to keep up conversation.

The old blacksmith, John Van Campen, fully measured up to all that a country horse shoer should be to meet the descriptions of the type in song and story. Without education he was an expert mechanic and had a wonderful knowledge of mankind and a world of human experience. When he undertook to shoe a fractious mare, he always quieted her by saying softly, "Whoa, there Maud S" or "Careful now St. Julian", if the animal was a male, names of famous horses of the times. Occasionally a horse was so violent that it was necessary to rope him in order to shoe him. This would bring out all sorts of advice from a half dozen or more "sitters". The old blacksmith would pay no attention to them, but would quietly go about the job just as he had done many, many times before.

There was the blacksmith's daughter, a fine-looking young girl with large, dark, cow-like eyes, a wonderful complexion, with much color. She finally married a young farmer and was soon lost from the picture.

Horses have mostly disappeared. The old shop is gone. The sitters are no more.

The bridge across Baldwin Creek had a floor of plank which extended a little beyond the side trusses. The water in the creek was several feet deep under the bridge.

Suckers, chub and other kinds of fish gathered there. Uncle Bill would spend hours teaching young boys how to snare the fish.

He furnished fine copper wire, which was made into a noose and fastened to the end of a pole.

Leaning over the edge of the bridge, the boy would carefully draw the wire noose about the fish and jerk it up quickly and land the catch safely on the bridge floor. It took a lot of patience and some skill to do the trick, but it always gave a great thrill when successful.

When the creek was frozen over, he would take the boys to the place where it empties into the Chemung River and cut holes through the ice. A boy would be furnished with a stick having a very sharp wire hook on the end of it. Lying down flat on the ice by the hole, he would put the snatch hook down into the water and when he saw a fish he would try to hook it and pull it out of the water and on the ice.

It was great fun to see the head of a fine pickerel show up in the water near the hole. You had to strike at the right time and do it quickly to get the fish. That was in the days when game wardens were unknown and there were not ten fishermen for every fish.

There was a ford through the creek so that it was possible to drive through and not cross the bridge. People sometimes did so, in order to give the horses a chance to take a drink.

Barnum's Circus traveled by wagon in early days. They usually went through Lowman in the night or early morning hours. They always forded the creek and opened up the cages containing animals and washed them out. The wagons were cleaned also, ready for the parade in the city.

When the circus was coming, Uncle Bill would gather all the cousins at his house, put them to bed early and promise that he would call them as soon as the first wagon should appear. He always kept his word and gave the boys much pleasure as they heard him give the names of all the animals and where they came from.

The group of boys might change from year to year, but Uncle Bill was always on hand and enjoyed the fun as much as any of them.

Once a wagon in which a real live rhinoceros was traveling broke down.

The animal was turned out of the cage, so the wagon could be repaired at the blacksmith shop. Through the efforts of many men and boys, he was induced to go into a shed. He looked very ferocious, but he did not do a thing, although he was supposed to be wild and dangerous.

Great Lot No. 20, Town of Chemung, where William K. Lowman lived, took in land on both sides of Baldwin Creek. On March 9, 1799, Waterman Baldwin acquired title thereto from William Baldwin, his brother.

For twenty odd years before then, he had resided in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and during the greater part of those years was engaged in mercantile business there. With his coming, without a doubt, the Lowman community welcomed the most colorful figure ever to have lived

there either before or since. He is buried in the Baldwin Cemetery located on the farm now owned by Abner C. Wright. The plot was formerly part of several hundred acres of land owned by the Baldwin family in the vicinity. His father, mother and many relatives rest there as well as "Falling Feather", an Indian Squaw who was a daughter of Cornplanter, the mighty Indian Chief of the Senecas. He adopted Captain Baldwin as a son. Captain Baldwin is the hero "Chedayne" in a romance entitled "Chedayne of Katona", written by Ausburn Towner, the Chemung County Historian. Falling Feather looked after Waterman Baldwin's wigwam after his wife died.

The book is a work of fiction dealing with the great land controversy between the Susquehanna Company and the Pennamites over the ownership of lands in the Wyoming Valley about Wilkes-Barre.

The historical background, as well as many facts and circumstances set forth in the book are entirely authentic.

It can also be said that the manly virtues, physical prowess, personal bravery and loyalty to a friend, attributed to the hero "Chedayne" truly described the attainments of Captain Watt Baldwin, the pioneer, soldier, scout and skillful hunter of the Chemung Valley.

Because of the fact that Col. Henry Baldwin, only son of Waterman Baldwin, for his second wife married Alzina Jenkins, daughter of Wilkes Jenkins, and Francis Henry Baldwin, only son of Col. Henry Baldwin by his first wife, married Sarah Jenkins who was the daughter of Nancy Jenkins, a daughter of Wilkes Jenkins and Jonothan Jenkins, her husband, and that Lydia Jenkins, daughter of Wilkes Jenkins, married Martin Lowman,

thereby connecting up the Lowman and Baldwin families by ties of blood leads me to record here some interesting traditions that have been handed down through former generations concerning Waterman Baldwin.

The Genealogical and Family History of Central New York, Vol. III, records the fact that Henry Baldwin who came to Woburn, Mass., from Devonshire, England, prior to 1661 was the immigrant ancestor of Waterman Baldwin through several generations therein set out with much detail.

Isaac Baldwin, the father of Waterman Baldwin, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, June 12, 1730, and died in Elmira, New York, June 9, 1791. He married Patience Rathbun September 13, 1734. They had eleven children of which Waterman was the third, born January 8, 1757, in Connecticut.

The family moved to Exeter, Pennsylvania, prior to 1774 and joined up with other men from Connecticut called the Susquehanna Company in their efforts to establish a settlement in the Wyoming Valley in the State of Pennsylvania. Isaac Baldwin and his family were in the thickest of the controversy between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania interests over the land titles in that new country.

Disorder, bloodshed, persecutions and great hardships were suffered by both sides for several years prior to the Revolutionary War.

The wave of patriotism that swept over the colonies following Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill reached the isolated Wyoming Valley and prompted by Congress a truce was effected between the two factions during the

struggle for independence. (See Miner's History of Wyoming, page 172.)

At the first call for soldiers, one hundred and sixty Wyoming men responded, Waterman Baldwin being one. Most of them were Connecticut men. This number was eight times the reasonable quota.

The patriotism of the people is shown by the following resolution adopted at a "town meeting legally warned":

"At a meeting of ye Proprietors and settlers of ye Town of Westmoreland, legally warned and held in Westmoreland, August 1, 1775, Mr. John Jenkins was chosen Moderator for ye work of ye day. Voted that this town does now vote that they will strictly observe and follow ye rules and regulations of ye Honorable Continental Congress, now sitting in Philadelphia.

. . . and will unanimously join our brethern in America in the common cause of defending our liberty."

"Voted that Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Esq., Nathan Denison, Esq., Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieut. William Buck be chosen a Committee of Corespondence for the Town of Westmoreland, etc."

John Jenkins was the grandfather of Lydia Jenkins, wife of Martin Lowman.

Several members of the Baldwin family saw service in the Continental Army in various capacities.

Many Wyoming men were with General Washington around New York City and New Jersey. Watt Baldwin was of that group. He later enlisted in Captain Durkee's Company January 7, 1777, near Easton, Pennsylvania. This company served in the New Jersey campaign around Morristown and were at Valley Forge. Captain Waterman Baldwin, the title being one of cour-

tesy only as he never consented to have charge of a company, was a sort of free lance. A superb horseman and wonderful shot with the long-barrelled rifle used by frontiersmen in his day, he had the confidence of his superior officers and was much in demand as a scout and courier. In such service he came in direct personal contact with George Washington and other officers of high rank.

He brought home from the war a fine silver-mounted saddle that was presented to him by them.

Scouting and carrying messages was very perilous duty during the Revolutionary War, because of hostile Indians on the warpath. That he came out alive is great proof of his skill and prudence.

Like most woodsmen, he was silent, speaking only when necessity required. He was captured several times by the Indians during his life.

Finally condemned to be burned at the stake, his cool and intrepid manner, while preparations were being made for the ordeal, attracted the notice and admiration of Cornplanter, the great Indian Chief, who seized him by the hand, ordered his release, adopted him as his son and took him to his village on the headwaters of the Allegany River. He there learned to speak the Seneca dialect and became greatly attached to Cornplanter and other Seneca Chiefs. Their problems and welfare were of great interest to him as long as he lived.

As soon as the Revolutionary War was over, the old feud between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania factions in Wyoming broke out again fiercer than ever.

A woman belonging to the Penn group had a very vicious dog, and she took great delight in setting the animal onto Baldwin. He stood it as long as he could and finally shot the dog. The incident was seized upon at once as an

excuse for prosecuting another "Wild Yankee" and Baldwin was brought before a Pennamite Magistrate and fined for his act of self-defense.

Later he met the Justice in the open and gave him a good whipping with the ram rod of his rifle.

He begged for mercy and expressed regret for his act in persecuting Baldwin.

After he was released he immediately made charges against Baldwin.

Baldwin, pursued by Penn authorities, easily kept out of reach, mounted on his great horse, "Roanoke." Tiring of the chase, he dismounted at a narrow point in the trail along the mountain side where there was an abrupt turn in the path and placed a small pole across the road. He stepped back out of range and waited with rifle in hand for his pursuers to come up. When they arrived, from his place of concealment, he shouted out, "The first one who passes that mark is a dead man".

They knew his voice. They knew his prowess, and after talking the situation over among themselves, they wheeled and rode away, allowing him to go unmolested.

There are many stories of daring exploits and remarkable escapades of his that might be told. Some of them have been published already, although Captain Baldwin has never been given proper mention in the pages of local history.

However, one other will be related to give an idea of his great bravery in face of danger and death.

After the war, parties of Indians appeared in the Valley time after time. They fell on the settlements, carried men, women and children into captivity, killed and scalped others and kept Wyoming in constant terror.

On Sunday, April 7, 1782, Lieut. Roswell Franklin went into the woods in search of some hogs that were missing. In his absence a war party of painted savages rushed into his house, seized his wife and four children, ransacked the place and after taking such articles as they wanted, set fire to the buildings and disappeared into the forest with their captives and plunder.

When he returned and saw what had happened, his anguish knew no bounds. Word of the dastardly acts soon reached Wilkes-Barre. A party was immediately organized to pursue and if possible overtake the marauders and rescue the captives.

Sergeant Thomas Baldwin and seven others made up the party, one of whom was his brother, Waterman Baldwin. These old veterans of many fights adopted the strategy of getting ahead of the savages whose numbers were then unknown and from some point of vantage give them battle. They knew the Indians would follow the trail up the river toward Tioga Point. Taking a route away from the main trail, they arrived at Wyalusing about sixty miles from the starting point. They carefully examined the fording place there and were satisfied that the Indians had not crossed the stream. In order to obtain a more favorable position for combat, they went five or six miles farther north to a point in the mountains nearly opposite Assylum. A hidden breastwork was quickly thrown up where it commanded the trail. Then began the watchful wait for the enemy to appear.

The Rev. David M. Kraft, in an address before the Wyoming Historical Society, describes the battle in part as follows:

"It is Saturday morning, the 13th of April. The little company of whites have been awaiting their wily foes since Thursday noon. In the meantime they have been improving their intrenchments; some have become discouraged and propose to return but it is agreed to hold their position until dark.

"Provisions have become scarce and Swift went out for some game to replenish their exhausted larder, leaving but seven to watch from the top of the hill.

With the light of the morning, the Indians who had encamped on the bank of the Wyalusing Creek were soon astir. They seemed at a loss to know what to do. For two days they had been almost without food. The children were crying for something to eat.

All were nearly famished and not a mouthful of food in the camp. Should they halt here and procure food or push forward for a while longer?

They finally, after considerable deliberation, chose the latter. They seemed to be aware of an enemy before them, but did not know their number or position. They moved forward with great caution, one or two being in front of the others, and all peering through the bushes, watching out on each side for evidence of the presence of their foe.

Mrs. Franklin told her children she thought they were watching for deer and the deer were near.

"About ten o'clock those on the hill saw an Indian emerge from the woods in their front near the Huff Spring, look cautiously around, listen attentively, and then slowly advance on the path. He had not come far when twelve more, having with them the captive family, were seen following him. It was large odds, thirteen desperate, well-armed Indian warriors and seven white men, almost two to one, but the little company knew their business. Every one was an expert woodsman and Indian fighter. Not a hand trembled, not a heart got faint, not a sound was heard

until the advancing party were within close range, when there was a crack of Dudley's rifle, and the foremost savage fell. This was followed by a volley from the intrenchment, and the Indians fell back in disorder and out of range.

"It must be remembered that the family of five white captives was the prize in the contest. This the Indians wished to retain, and at the same time so weaken and demoralize the pursuers that they would be glad to give over the chase and allow the captors to go without further molestation, while the white men were eager to secure the prize from the captors, and also to inflict such injury and loss upon the Indians that they would retire beaten from the contest.

"The position of the whites was one of much strength from which the Indians were anxious to dislodge them and were now seen advancing on a run, each warrior carrying his loaded rifle in his left hand and his tomahawk in his right, on a charge to take the whites' position by assault.

"The latter reserved their fire until their assailants were at close range, when they poured into them a murderous volley. The Indians beat a hasty retreat to the shelter of the woods.

"In this affair one Indian was killed and one was severely wounded. After some desultory firing the Indians were seen advancing their right wing with the evident purpose of a flank attack on the left of the position of the whites who at once extended their left to meet it, when the Indians perceived their plan discovered and thwarted, fell back to the shelter of the woods.

"In this movement one of their number was killed.

"At the beginning of the fight Mrs. Franklin and the children stood up to attract the attention of their friends.

"They had been left between the lines and could hear the singing of the bullets from both directions; by one of them Mrs. Franklin had been wounded.

"They were then told by their Indian captors to lie down close behind the body of a fallen tree and keep still or they would be killed. The afternoon had far advanced when Mr. Elliott saw an Indian, from behind the body of a fallen tree, discharge his gun in a direction he knew there was none of the white people,

and suspected he was killing the prisoners. Keeping in the range of a large tree, Mr. Elliott advanced cautiously to quite near where the Indian was concealed.

"Presently he saw him gently raise his head. With a slow but uniform motion, hardly discernable, the head continued to rise until his neck was visible, when a shot from Elliott's rifle put an end to his performance.

"It later developed that hearing voices up the hill in the direction where our men were Mrs. Franklin and Olive both looked that way. The mother raised herself upon her elbow, while Susanna, looking that moment in the opposite direction, seeing an Indian ready to shoot, called to her mother to lie down quick. The words were scarcely spoken when Mrs. Franklin received the fatal shot between her shoulders, and fell back upon Olive who was lying close to her, opened her eyes, moved her lips and expired. For a time Olive expected the same fate. Then creeping out from under her dead mother, she cautiously got upon her feet, looked about her, but saw only an Indian running with his back toward her. She took young Stephen on her back and told Susanna to run ahead. Just then they heard some one call to them, and they recognized the voice of their old neighbor, Mr. Elliott. All was now quite for some time.

"The white men, fearing the apparent retreat of the Indians was only a ruse to draw them out of their position and into an ambush, held their ground until near nightfall when seeing nothing more of their foes they ventured to go cautiously down to the ground occupied by them. Here the evidences of their flight were unmistakable. The bodies of six Indian warriors were left dead upon the field. Ten packs and tomahawks and a number of guns were found. From the number of packs left, it was inferred that besides the six, four others were either killed or so severely wounded as to be unable to carry their packs. Returning they found the lifeless body of Mrs. Franklin whom they buried where she fell, as decently as circumstances would permit, digging a shallow grave with their hands and hunting knives, and rolling upon it heavy logs to protect it from wild animals.

"As the Indians left the field, one of them was seen to snatch up the infant child of Mrs. Franklin, place it upon his shoulder and hasten away. There is no evidence of the truth of the story that the Indian dashed out his brains against a tree, which has been circulated in some quarters. No trace of his body was found by the rescuers in their search on the field, and Mr. Elliott says expressly they never knew what became of him.

"The casualties of the Yankees were none, but two or three were wounded, Sergeant Baldwin's being serious."

Five of the Baldwin family, Isaac, Sr., Sergeant Thomas, Rufus, Waterman and Isaac, Jr., a mere lad, joined Captain Spaulding's Company and were with General John Sullivan on his expedition against the Indians in 1779.

They took part in the battle of Newtown in which Thomas was crippled for life.

Isaac Baldwin, Sr., became weary of the constant disturbances that were taking place at Wyoming and determined to move farther up the river. He and several of the family, about 1784, lived for a time at Sheshequin, Pennsylvania. It is known that Vine Baldwin, son of Thomas, was born there. Later they occupied the land at Lowman where the battle of Newtown was fought. There are many reasons to believe that the Baldwins were at Lowman as early as 1785. Ausburn Towner in his history at page 448 deals with this subject. Tradition also records the fact that the Baldwins had already arrived at Lowman or Baldwin, as the hamlet was called for many years, before the settlement of the Wynkoops, Bucks, McDowells and Warrens and others at Chemung. However, the best authority seems to establish the fact that both groups came in the summer of 1786.

Waterman Baldwin married Celinda Burnham after the Revolutionary War and they lived in Pittston, Pennsylvania, many years where he was engaged in the mercantile business.

He sold his store in 1798 to Robert Falkner, and his house in Pittston to William Slocum. In 1799 he moved to Lowman, New York, where he purchased Great Lot No. 20, Town of Chemung.

On January 13, 1796, he joined Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M. (See Harvey's History of Lodge No. 61 which contains a very interesting biographical sketch of Waterman Baldwin.)

The children of Waterman Baldwin and Celinda Burnham, all born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, were as follows:

Henry Baldwin: Born August 26, 1788.

Polly Baldwin: Born November 10, 1792.

Nancy Baldwin: Born August 12, 1795.

The mother died when the children were small. Polly also died young. Nancy Baldwin never married. She was taken by her aunt Adah who married Sheriff William Jenkins, and lived with the Jenkins family until the death of William Jenkins. He made provision for Nancy Baldwin in his will. The last years of her life were spent in the family of Miles Jenkins in the Town of Elmira.

Henry Baldwin, the son, married Alzina Jenkins, daughter of Wilkes Jenkins of the Town of Elmira, who was born July 12, 1791, and died in the Town of Southport May 24, 1872.

Col. Baldwin was a prominent figure in Chemung County and died January 4, 1861.

He and his wife are buried in the Jenkins' family burying ground down Maple Avenue below the Elmira City line. They had no children.

Col. Baldwin had a son by his first wife named Francis Henry Baldwin, who lived at Waverly, New York, and was born in Groton, Connecticut, July 4, 1813—name of his mother not preserved.

In December, 1790, Cornplanter, Half Town and Great Tree, Seneca Indian Chiefs, and friends of Captain Baldwin's, visited Philadelphia to confer with the Great Councillor of the Thirteen Fires, President Washington. Captain Baldwin supported his Indian friends.

The Chiefs had many grievances to present concerning the treatment of the Six Nations. Their three speeches delivered at the conference are set out in full in American State Papers, Vol. 5, under Indian Affairs and are most interesting, as well as the reply of President Washington to them.

The unrest and dissatisfaction of the Seneca Indians in Western New York and the efforts of the tribes Northwest of the Ohio to get the Six Nations to join them in their open hostilities against the United States presented grave questions for settlement at the time.

Two distinct plans were decided upon by the Federal Government to meet the situation (See American State Papers, Vol. 5, page 139):

First:

"That the Cornplanter, a war-captain of the Senecas, and other Indians of the same tribe being in Philadelphia December, 1790, measures were taken to impress them with the moderation

of the United States, as it respected the war with the Western Indians; that the coercive measures against them had been the consequences of their refusal to listen to the invitations of peace, and a continuance of their depredations on the frontiers."

"That at the same time, the Senecas were warned to restrain their young men from taking part with the hostile Indians; upon which point assurances, were made by the Cornplanter, that he, and the Indians under his influence, would only be friends with the United States, but that they would endeavor to prevent the further hostilities of the Western Indians. Arrangements were accordingly made that the Cornplanter, with other friendly Indians, should proceed to the Western tribes, and endeavor to influence them to peace."

"Colonel Thomas Proctor, an army officer, was on the 10th of March, 1791, sent to Cornplanter to hasten his departure, to accompany him to the Miami Villages with messages to the Indians declaratory of the sentiments of the United States toward them."

The instructions to Colonel Proctor also contain the following orders, among others:

"You will therefore, immediately repair to the Cornplanter's residence which is upon a branch of the Alleghany River, near the creek called Oil Creek and make known to him your intentions, and deliver him the speech herewith delivered to you for the Senecas and others of the Six Nations."

"You are to endeavor by all possible means, to induce the Cornplanter and as many others of the Chiefs as possible to go with you upon your mission to the Miami and Wabash Indians."

"Your route will be from this city to Sunbury and thence, either directly for that part of the Alleghany where the Cornplanter lives, or to Tioga Point as you find best. If you go through Wyoming, inquire for a Captain Baldwin, who has agreed to keep school among the Senecas on account of the United States."

Colonel Thomas Proctor kept a daily journal of his trip. Quotations will be made from it as it clearly con-

nects Captain Waterman Baldwin with the great enterprise and shows the confidence reposed in him by President Washington and other high Government officials.

"MARCH 20: This day we set forward for Captain Waterman Baldwin's, arrived there in the evening, halted for him part of two days, as I had orders to take him with me to the residence of Cornplanter, at which place he was intended to act as instructor of the Indian youth as also a director in the mode and management of agriculture, for the use and benefit of the Indians."

"This gentlemen was made a prisoner by Cornplanter during the late war and was treated by him with remarkable kindness." (Captain Baldwin was living in Pittston, Pennsylvania, at that time.)

"MARCH 22: Ferriage to Captain Jenkins, passing the first narrows of Susquehanna. Encamped this evening on the waters of Butternut Falls. The cataract has a beautiful appearance from the river."

"This place I had the opportunity of examining minutely when going on the expedition with General Sullivan against the savages in the year 1779, at which time I had the command of 214 vessels, on the Susquehanna taking with me the provisions and stores of 6,000 men."

"MARCH 26: We arrived at the ferry at Tioga Point, crossed the flats, paid ferriage, the river still very high. From thence we proceeded on our way to Newtown Point and lodged at the house of Mr. William Wynkoop (Chemung). From hence I also took a guide named Peter, in his own language Cayautha, there being nothing but a blind path to the Genesee River so my retinue, at this time amounted to three white men, one Indian and five horses. Captain Baldwin also purchased another horse."

"SUNDAY, MARCH 27: Dined at Mr. Isaac Baldwin's and halted for the night and reviewed the ground on which the British and Indians were entrenched, for better than a mile, against the forces under the command of Major General Sullivan. (This was at Lowman.) I also saw many traces made by

our round and grape shot against them, and a large collection of pieces of 5½ inch shells, which I had the pleasure of formerly causing to be exploded amongst them."

"MARCH 28: Took breakfast at William Dunn's." (This was at Newtown Point now Elmira).

"MARCH 29: Continued our route this day through level land covered chiefly with hemlock timber, and intersected with sugar tree bottoms, where we frequently encountered deep sloughs, etc. In one of them Captain Baldwin, while leading our forage horse, was, by a sudden check, brought backwards from the horse he was riding, and immersed in the water, so as to be entirely covered. The same fate had nearly happened to myself, by my horse's feet fastening between two trees which lay upon the bottom."

Colonel Proctor's dairy records the unsuccessful efforts made by him to negotiate with the Ohio Indians. This is all a matter of history and outside the scope of this narrative.

The Second Problem:

Following the conference between President Washington and Cornplanter and the Chiefs accompanying him to Philadelphia, it was "determined to be expedient, at this time, that the Six Nations of Indians, so termed, should be assembled together, for the purpose of cementing the existing friendships", etc.

Colonel Timothy Pickering was chosen to meet the Indians and in his letter of instructions from Secretary of War, dated May 2, 1791, it was stated that:

"The great object of the proposed meeting will be to impress on the minds of the Indians that their interests and happiness depend upon the protection and friendship of the United States and to conciliate their affections, for which purpose you will use your highest exertions."

In a letter to Governor Clinton, dated May 11, 1791, from the Secretary of War is found the following:

“Colonel Pickering has appointed the Painted Post as the place, and the 17th of June next as the time, of his meeting with the Indians.”

Governor Clinton of New York State advised the Secretary of War as follows:

“I observe, with some regret, that the measure of attempting a convention of the whole Six Nations, hath been resolved and acted upon.”

“It can not be unknown to you, that those Nations are at present disunited by private animosities; that there subsists not among them, mutual intercourse and confidence sufficient to lead to a general combination, or to effect, without the interposition of the agents of the United States, a general congress of those nations even for the purpose of deliberations; that this disunion produces impotency and secures inaction.”

The quotations are all from “American State Papers” unless otherwise noted. It is very apparent that Cornplanter of the Senecas and Joseph Brandt of the other Six Nations were personal enemies and rivals.

The Council of 1791 was arranged only after great difficulty. Refusal of some chiefs and great reluctance on the part of others to come caused some anxiety.

Low water in the river making it impractical to get to Painted Post with the merchandise that was to be distributed to the Indians as presents and a further reason expressed by Colonial Pickering, “There are many inhabitants in the neighborhood of Newtown Point so that living will be more agreeable than at Painted Post” caused a change in the original plan and the Council was held at Newtown now Elmira.

Captain Baldwin was very active in helping to round up the Indians and even after great effort but few of them from Eastern New York appeared.

His friend Cornplanter and the Senecas responded nicely. The Council was delayed by the failure of the Indians to appear at the time appointed. Finally Chiefs Cornplanter, Farmers' Brother, Little Billy, Fish Carrier, Henry Appaunat, and Red Jacket and upwards of one thousand other Indians appeared. The business of the Council was begun July 4, 1791, and resulted in establishing permanent peace with the Indians in Western New York.

The following year, February 10, 1792, Captain Baldwin was again called upon to assist the Government in dealing with the Indians as the following letter from the Secretary of War to him shows. The letter is as follows:

"Sir :

"You have herewith delivered to you a message from me to the New Arrow, Cornplanter and other Chiefs of the Seneca Indians, residing on the Alleghany, which you are to deliver and explain to them."

"The standing object of the United States, is, to be at peace with all the Indian tribes, but the bad conduct of the Western Indians renders it impractical at present. In this situation of affairs, the Seneca Indians, at Buffalo Creek have been invited and are expected at Philadelphia. As we depended on the attendance of The New Arrow, Cornplanter, and other Chiefs, at the Alleghany we did not send messages to them at the same time, more especially, as we understood that they had gone to the Council at Buffalo." But, as they may possibly conceive themselves neglected, they are now invited. It is doubtful, however, whether they may think their families safe during their absence, and therefore decline to come. If this should be the case, you

may assure them of the decided friendship of the United States. That if they can be answerable for their young men not joining at all the war, they had better remain quiet. But if they think the young men will join one side or the other, they had better join ours."

"It is my desire that if possible, the Chiefs, Captain Snake included, should repair to this city in order to make a general arrangement; if they will consent to this measure, you are to accompany them together with Joseph Nicholson, the interpreter, to whom I have written. Your activity and fidelity have been approved, your discretion and judgment are now to be tried. I hope they will be equal to the duty assigned to you."

Yours, etc.

The extracts from "American State Papers" just quoted clearly show the character and importance of the services rendered by Captain Waterman Baldwin in dealing with more or less hostile Indians.

He was finally appointed by the Federal Government as Indian Agent and was stationed at Starkey, New York, on Seneca Lake. He was greatly interested in the development and progress of the Seneca Indians. In conjunction with his brother, Rufus Baldwin, he had a store and mill at Penn Yan. About 1809 on account of bad health, he resigned his position as Indian Agent and returned to Lowman where he spent his last days among relatives and friends. He died April 21, 1810.

The children of William K. Lowman and Harriett McHenry, his wife, were as follows:

Frederick Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, May 8, 1860. Died at Lowman, New York, September 3, 1927. He married Olive Wood, daughter of Charles R. Wood, of Chemung, New York. She was born October 30, 1869.

Agnes Lowman: Born September, 1863. Died at Wellsburg, New York, December 16, 1920. She married Samuel Leverich of Wellsburg, New York, who died July 20, 1929. They had one child, John Miller Leverich, born August 14, 1892. He married Frances Campbell of Elmira, New York, July 1, 1911. They have one child, Sarah Agnes Leverich, born July 6, 1923.

Albert Hurd Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, November 27, 1865, and died April 15, 1902. He married Harriet Fishler at Wellsburg, New York, December 31, 1890. They had one child, Albert H. Lowman, Jr., born at Wellsburg, New York, May 2, 1892. He married Esther Isabelle Bridgman, daughter of William G. Bridgman of New York City October 14, 1916. She was born October 21, 1891. They have children:

Ruth Lorelle Lowman: Born June 8, 1919.

Edward Albert Lowman: Born August 14, 1924.

Albert H. Lowman, Jr., lives at Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, and is engaged in important manufacturing business in New York City.

Lydia Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, July 12, 1869. She married John S. Colwell of Horseheads, New York, June 26, 1889. They had one child: Harriett Colwell born at Horseheads, New York, May 12, 1891. She died there April 12, 1906.

Frederick Lowman, 1860-1927, and Olive Wood Lowman, his wife, had children as follows:

Seward Lowman: Born at Lowman, New York, January 29, 1888, died there May 21, 1903.

Julia Lowman: Born March 4, 1890, married Albert Remensnyder in 1920. They have no children.

Frances Lowman: Born December 3, 1891. Married Harry Roberts August 11, 1914. They have one child: Seward Roberts, born September 7, 1919.

Christina Lowman: Born September 8, 1893. She married Frank J. Webster, born September 27, 1890, at Elmira, New York, June 4, 1913.

They have children:

Elizabeth Olive Webster born March 5, 1915.

Frederick Lowman Webster born February 3, 1919.

Polly Ann Webster born July 14, 1922.

June Webster born June 6, 1925.

Frederick Lowman, Jr.: Born at Lowman, New York, March 28, 1896. Married Cecile Randall. They have children as follows, all born at Lowman, New York:

Helen Frances Lowman born December 22, 1918.

Julia Emma Lowman born October 21, 1920.

William Frederick Lowman born December 21, 1921.

Martin Hurd Lowman born March 1, 1923.

Albert Laverne Lowman born August 1, 1924.

Marion Christina Lowman born December 19, 1926.

George Randall Lowman born October 13, 1928.

Mary Ann Lowman born October 17, 1930.

Esther Marilyn Lowman born January 31, 1933.

Robert Elwin Lowman born July 30, 1935.

Seymour Lowman born September 20, 1936.

LOWMAN GENEALOGY

MARTIN LOWMAN

1794-1862

FAMILY TREE

Martin Lowman, youngest child of George Lauman: Born February 21, 1794 at Middletown, Pa., died at Lowman, New York January 13, 1862; married Lydia Jenkins. They had four sons and 4 daughters:

1. Esther: Born June 21, 1820; died January 2, 1894 at Lowman, N. Y., unmarried.
2. Sarah: Born December 16, 1821; died May 8, 1881 at Lowman, New York, unmarried.
3. Alzina: Born August 24, 1824; died November 24, 1882; married Jonothan Jenkins of La Grange, Pa.; no issue.
4. Frederick C.: Born February 15, 1827; died November 5, 1902 at Nichols, New York; married Catherine Everitt of Chemung, New York. They had 1 son and three daughter:

1. Alice: Born August 3, 1857 died at Brooklyn, New York, March 10, 1935; married Dr. C. B. Vose, no issue.
2. Louise, died in infancy.
3. Martin E.: Born April 23, 1861 at Nichols, New York. Married 1st Nellie Sample, December 19, 1886; married 2nd, Josephine Ramirez, August 21, 1895.

They had children:

1. Martin R.: Born November 21, 1896 at Brooklyn, N. Y.; died September 16, 1935; married Edith Flanigan February 21, 1917. They had one son.
 1. Martin L.: Born November 23, 1917.

2. John Frederick: Born September 19, 1898 at Brooklyn, New York; married Helen T. Hagstron, September 17, 1924. No issue.
3. Josephine Catherine: Born July 18, 1900 married Charles Barbay, April 25, 1925 of Andover, New Jersey. Issue: Mildred Born March 18, 1927; Charles Jr., Born October 6, 1932.
4. Mary: Died in infancy.
5. George S.: Born September 20, 1829; died March 20, 1899, married Isabel Burt. They had issue as follows:
 1. Martin: Born July 4, 1863; died July 6, 1931; married Lena Long February 19, 1895. They had issue.
 1. B. Ellwyn: Born July 8, 1897; married Ethel F. O'Brien December 29, 1919. They have issue.
 1. Jane: Born April 21, 1921.
 2. Raivenal M.: Born April 15, 1900; died October 16, 1920; unmarried.
 3. Georgia Isabel: Born October 22, 1903; married Chester E. Howell, Jr., October 2, 1929. They have issue:
 1. Jack Martin: Born May 16, 1930; died November 25, 1936.
 2. George Lowman: Born August 7, 1933.
 3. Fred Ellwyn: Born February 12, 1937.
 2. Ulysses Mercur: Born February 4, 1867, unmarried.
6. John: Born June 20, 1832; died August 9, 1884; married Fanny Bixby September 7, 1864. They had issue as follows:

LOWMAN GENEALOGY

1. George Francis: Born March 3, 1867; died November 6, 1933; married 1st Addie Part-ridge; died August 4, 1892. No issue. Married 2nd Ethlin M. Smith, May 12, 1912. No issue.
2. Seymour Lowman: Born October 7, 1868; married Kate Harding Smith September 7, 1893. They have issue:
 1. Abner Marshall: Born June 4, 1896; married Camilla Elizabeth Bryan September 14, 1920. They have issue:
 1. Marshall Jr.: Born March 28, 1922.
 2. Camilla Tyler: Born January 19, 1925.
 3. George Bryan: Born September 7, 1927.
 2. Gratia R.: Born May 6, 1898, married Arthur L. Stiles May 13, 1923. They have issue:
 1. Seymour L.: Born April 4, 1925.
 2. Henry A.: Born August 17, 1926.
 3. Guy B.: Born September 17, 1928.
 4. Martin B.: Born July 25, 1932.
 5. Gratia R.: Born August 23, 1933.
3. Fanny: Born November 4, 1901, married 1st Newton R. Gifford, June 16, 1925. Issue:
 1. Katherine: Born February 21, 1927.
 2. Elisabeth: Born December 6, 1928.Second marriage, John A. Schwab, August 16, 1930. Issue:
 1. John A. Jr.: Born April 26, 1931.
 2. Bernard A.: Born October 15, 1933.

4. Caroline: Born May 31, 1904; married Raymond V. Marron, May 18, 1932. No issue:
5. Katherine: Born October 22, 1908; married Jacob R. Schlager, October 22, 1932. No issue.
3. Henry B.: Born January 9, 1871; married Emma Anna Nallette September 1, 1909. No issue.
4. Lois A.: Born October 13, 1873; married December 20, 1899, to James A. Wilking. They have issue:
 1. John L.: Born May 28, 1906, unmarried.
 2. Katherine L.: Born October 4, 1901; married November 24, 1927 to Edmund K. Kline. Issue:
 1. Katherine: Born June 10, 1928.
 2. Edmund W.: Born December 16, 1929.
 3. Caroline Lois: Born December 18, 1932.
 4. Elizabeth M.: Born December 4, 1935.
5. Lena B.: Born October 13, 1873; married Herman Bolich November 8, 1899. They have issue:
 1. John A.: Born April 28, 1903; married Geraldine Miller, September 22, 1930. Issue:
 1. James Lewis: Born 1938.
 2. Raymond E.: Born August 6, 1905.
6. Raymond T.: Born October 2, 1877; died March 7, 1935; married Euphema May Gold. No issue.

LOWMAN GENEALOGY

7. Edward J.: Born March 7, 1881; married Marie Willits April 7, 1908. Issue:
 1. Willits B.: Born April 18, 1912.
 2. Barbara: Born January 12, 1917.
7. Julia E.: Born February 18, 1835; died March 22, 1911, unmarried.
8. William K.: Born March 19, 1838; died June 13, 1904; married Harriett McHenry, in 1859. Issue:
 1. Frederick: Born May 8, 1860, died September 3, 1927; married Olive Wood. Issue:
 1. Seward: Born January 29, 1888, died May 21, 1903.
 2. Julia: Born March 4, 1890; married Albert Remsnyder in 1920. No issue.
 3. Frances: Born December 3, 1891, married Harry Roberts August 11, 1914. Issue:
 1. Seward Roberts: Born September 7, 1919.
 4. Christina: Born September 8, 1893; married Frank J. Webster, June 4, 1913. Issue:
 1. Elizabeth: Born March 5, 1915.
 2. Frederick: Born February 3, 1919.
 3. Polly Ann: Born July 14, 1922.
 4. June: Born June 6, 1925.
 5. Frederick Jr.: Born March 28, 1896; married Cecile Randall. Issue:
 1. Helen: Born December 22, 1918.
 2. Julia: Born October 21, 1920.
 3. William: Born December 21, 1921.
 4. Martin: Born March 1, 1923.
 5. Albert: Born August 1, 1924.

6. Marion: Born December 19, 1926.
 7. George: Born December 13, 1928.
 8. Mary: Born October 17, 1930.
 9. Esther: Born January 31, 1933.
 10. Robert: Born July 30, 1935.
 11. Seymour: Born September 20, 1936.
2. Agnes: Born September 1863; died December 16, 1920; married Samuel Leverich. They had issue:
 1. John Miller: Born August 14, 1892; married Frances Campbell July 1, 1911.
Issue:
 1. Sarah Agnes: Born July 6, 1923.
3. Albert H.: Born November 27, 1865; died April 15, 1902; married Harriet Fishler, December 31, 1890. Issue:
 1. Albert H. Jr.: Born May 2, 1892. He married Esther I. Bridgman October 14, 1916. Issue:
 1. Ruth Lorelle: Born June 8, 1919.
 2. Edward Albert: Born August 14, 1924.
4. Lydia: Born July 12, 1869; married John S. Colwell June 26, 1889. Issue:
 1. Harriett: Born May 12, 1891; died April 12, 1906.

